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Article Rejects U.S. ABM Treaty Initiative

PM0911163588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
10 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Markov: "The ABM Treaty Again"]

[Text] In recent days reports have appeared in the U.S. press about a "major new U.S. initiative" at the talks with the USSR in Geneva, relating to observance of the ABM Treaty. It is one of the key questions at the talks, and if the U.S. side has finally "budged" on it, as THE NEW YORK TIMES said on 27 October, then it really would be good news.

As is well known, as a result of the Soviet-American summit in Washington in December 1987 the United States agreed not to withdraw from the ABM Treaty, for at least the agreed upon period, and to observe it in the form in which it was signed in 1972. The Washington accord on this score was also confirmed during U.S. President R. Reagan's Moscow visit in May-June 1988.

This political accord still had to be translated into legally binding language. However, in Geneva, the U.S. delegation continued with its own interpretations of both the Washington accord and the actual ABM Treaty, as if it authorized the development and testing of the space-based ABM systems and components projected in the SDI program. Since the U.S. delegation's stance fundamentally contradicts the precise and clear-cut provisions of the ABM Treaty (Article V) and threatened to create another impasse at the talks, the reports of a "major new U.S. initiative" naturally gave rise to hopes of a change for the better.

The content of the "new" American proposals, which has now been made known, is therefore all the more bewildering. The only "novelty," it transpires, is that this time the U.S. side has concretized its proposed procedure for conducting tests of space-based ABM systems and components (the number of simultaneously orbiting satellites from which ABM systems would be tested, launch notification time frames, and so on). In other words, the Soviet side is being told, apparently seriously, to agree solely on regulating activity that is prohibited by the ABM Treaty anyway.

One could put Washington's "major initiative" down to a lack of a sense of humor, but it is simply too serious to be treated as a mere joke.

I believe it is no coincidence at all that 10 days before the cunning—as it is evidently regarded by its authors—move at the Geneva talks, a report entitled "Soviet Violations and the Future of the ABM Treaty" was published in Washington by the political committee of the Republican faction in the Senate.

The noteworthy thing about this report is not the fact that it reiterates the hackneyed fabrications about Soviet violations of the ABM Treaty and reproduces the totally unfounded, so-called "broad" interpretation of the treaty. What is noteworthy is that the authors of the report, clearly aware that it is becoming increasingly difficult to stay with these fabrications and interpretations, propose the adoption of an open approach. "The time has come," they write, "to start replacing lawyers with military analysts and, with their assistance, to engage in debate about the actual treaty's impact on our security, instead of wasting time on debates about interpretations of the ABM Treaty." It goes on: "The time has come to ask ourselves: Is the ABM Treaty still in our interest and, if not, what is the best alternative to continuing to observe it?"

Let us not now delve into the purely legal aspect of this formulation of the question—may the scornful attitude of the senators who wrote the report toward the U.S. Constitution, under which the international treaties which they conclude, on a par with domestic laws, are deemed "the country's supreme law," remain on their conscience.

What is more important in this case is the practical conclusions which they reach upon asking themselves: Does the ABM Treaty today accord with the United States' interests from the viewpoint of its security?

You might think that logically, in their search for the answer to this question, the senators would pay proper attention, above all, to the opinion of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who hold all the cards, as the saying goes.

But contrary to logic, the report's authors, knowing (as their document frankly states) that the Chiefs of Staff are opposed to suspending the ABM Treaty because that would run counter to the interests of the United States itself, nevertheless propose working toward just that. They recommend three ways to put an end to the ABM Treaty, and these boil down to the following:

1) "nominally," without renouncing the treaty, to disregard it in practice and implement everything outlined under the SDI program;

2) officially to withdraw from the treaty;

3) to agree with the USSR to switch from the ABM Treaty regime to the creation of ABM systems.

It is not hard to notice that the third of the options recommended in the report is the one followed by the U.S. delegation in Geneva.

The inclusion of two other options (the de jure or de facto annulment of the ABM Treaty in the report, as well as the very fact of its publication shortly before the aforementioned "initiative" at the Geneva talks, is clearly calculated to pressure the Soviet Union—choose,

they say, the least of three evils. Coordinated maneuvers of this kind by the U.S. Administration and its supporters in Congress are a frequent phenomenon.

Not to mention the counterproductiveness of such methods of dealing with the USSR—and it is high time their adherents realized this. This is in no way an instance where it is really possible to speak of choosing the least evil. There are times when that choice is possible, but in this case all three options can lead only to one and the same evil—burying the unlimited-duration ABM Treaty. And those who reckon that the Soviet Union will be an accessory to this crime are harboring under a profound delusion. It firmly advocates the preservation and strict observance of the ABM Treaty—without which, as the Soviet leadership has repeatedly warned, the reduction of strategic offensive arms will also be impossible.

Official on Party's CEMA Development Concept
LD0311171288 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Galkin reports:

The Politbureau of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee approved recently a concept of the development of foreign economic relations between the USSR and other CMEA member countries. This document outlines a strategy of their interaction for a period till the beginning of the next century.

Speaking in a TASS interview about the concept, Anatoliy Komissarov, deputy head of a department of the State Foreign Economic Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers, pointed out that the purpose of the concept was to make the national economies of CMEA partners supplement each other to a greater extent. The point at issue is a new conceptual outlook on cooperation and, consequently, the restructuring of the model itself.

At present fuel and raw materials account for about two thirds of Soviet exports to other CMEA countries, while machinery, equipment and consumer goods make up the bulk of the imports. The Soviet Union will dramatically increase the share of finished products, primarily machinery and equipment, in its exports.

The document sets the task of the transfer from the inter-branch specialization to the specialization inside branches, which is another of its characteristic features. In other words, the emphasis will be laid on the expansion of direct relations between enterprises, on their cooperation. At the moment the share of goods exchanged within the framework of direct ties is less than one per cent of the overall volume of trade turnover. It is planned to exchange 30-40 per cent of machinery on the basis of cooperation by 2000. This refers in the first place to the industrial enterprises maintaining direct ties. It is the enterprises and associations where the coordination of CMEA plans for the coming five-year-plan period is beginning, which is characteristic of today's situation.

The document devotes much attention to the upgrading of the monetary and financial mechanism of cooperation. Talks are under way with partners on more active use in mutual account-settling not only of the transferrable rouble, which is a collective currency of CMEA countries, but also of national currencies.

Komissarov pointed out that the Soviet concept was closely connected with the collectively worked out guidelines of cooperation which are recorded in the concept of the international socialist division of labour for 1991-2005 and the comprehensive program of scientific and technoogical progress of CMEA member countries for a period ending in 2000.

Further on Perfilyev 9 November News Briefing

On Palmer Visit, Galvin Remarks

LD0911144388 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will go to India on an official friendly visit in late November at the invitation of the Indian leadership, Vadim Perfilyev, deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing here today.

He expressed confidence that the forthcoming summit meeting in Delhi will be an important milestone in the relations between the two countries and contribute to their closer interaction in international affairs.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the official visit to the Soviet Union by Geoffrey Palmer, prime minister of New Zealand, which begins on November 12, proves that of late the relations between the USSR and New Zealand have been entering the stage of progressive development and getting filled with a weighty practical content. "One can state with satisfaction, Perfilyev said, that the trend toward improved relations, in the first place toward a revival of the political dialogue, has become the dominant trend."

He expressed regret over the recent statement made in Bonn by General John Galvin, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, which "can in no way be described as a manifestation of the new political thinking". The American general, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said, would very much wish to convince the public of Western Europe of the need to increase military spending. And this is being done precisely at a time when the work on the mandate for the forthcoming talks on the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe is nearing completion in Vienna. It is perhaps for this reason that the general, without the benefit of finding serious arguments, has called on people not to believe in the peaceable attitude of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries and tried to paint a distorted picture of the alignment of forces in Europe.

Questioned by a REUTER correspondent whether the Soviet Union is going to complete its troops withdrawal from Afghanistan by February 15, Perfilyev said: Our country is doing its utmost so that the Geneva accords which have also been signed by Afghanistan, Pakistan and the USA, be complied with in all their parts. It is for this reason that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have adopted certain measures designed to ensure the implementation of the Geneva accords in toto, including with respect to the withdrawal of the Soviet limited troops contingent from Afghanistan by February 15, 1989.

On Election, Afghan Withdrawal

LD0911194588 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Report by Pavel Kasparov on 9 November news briefing by Vadim Perfilyev, deputy chief of the Information Directorate, at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] [Kasparov] A briefing took place today at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was conducted by Vadim Perfilyev, deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and naturally the first question from journalists was how the Soviet side appraises the results of the U.S. election. Here is what Comrade Perfilyev said:

[Begin Perfilyev recording] People in the USSR—and this is quite understandable—attentively followed how questions of Soviet-American relations were raised during the election campaign in the United States, including in speeches by candidates and in the platforms of both parties. This was not a matter of indifference to us from the viewpoint of prospects for the development of Soviet-American political dialogue under the next U.S. Administration in all spheres, but especially in the sphere of security which is central to our relations.

In particular, satisfaction is being expressed in our country over the fact that the U.S. voters, judging from the polls, expressed themselves in favor of expanding cooperation and contacts between the USSR and the United States in the most diverse fields. [end recording]

[Kasparov] During the briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry, significant attention was also paid to the Afghan problem and the USSR's fulfillment of the Geneva agreements on a settlement in that country.

[Begin Perfilyev recording] As a whole series of commentaries have appeared in this connection, I would like once again to draw your attention to what was said on 4 November by the first deputy foreign minister at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center regarding the USSR's fulfillment of the Geneva agreements. In particular, he said the following: We have a date set in the Geneva agreements by which the full withdrawal of Soviet troops should be carried out. At present, because of the military-political situation which has developed, the withdrawal of troops has been halted. Therefore, in this event the date when this withdrawal is continued is not as important as the date by which the withdrawal is completed. You know that the date by which this withdrawal should be completed, in accordance with the Geneva agreements— which we hope can be fulfilled—is 15 February 1989.

I would like to draw your attention—and you have probably already heard about these reports or perhaps seen them on ticker-tape—to the UN secretary general's view which was cited by his representatives at a press

conference in New York on 7 November, that the USSR is continuing to fulfill the Geneva agreements and that he does not find anything in Soviet statements indicating that the USSR has violated these agreements, since they envisaged the withdrawal of half the Soviet troops by 15 August, and this was carried out. The halt to the withdrawal is also not a violation of the agreements, continued the secretary general representative, since they only envisage a completion date, that is, 15 February. [end recording]

Draft on Military Information at UN Welcomed
LD1011093388 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] New York November 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyachelsav Chernyshev reports:

A composite draft resolution on the importance of objective information about military matters, submitted today for consideration of the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly, provides an example of constructive cooperation between different groups of states on the problem of disarmament.

The draft resolution was submitted by a British representative on behalf of a large group of co-authors. The draft resolution stresses the need for better distribution of objective information on military potentials which could help relax international tension, strengthen confidence between states, and would aid concrete agreements on disarmament.

Openness (glasnost) in the military sphere is an important prerequisite of confidence-building, increasing the predictability of state actions, and is one of the major components of international security, the USSR's representative Yu. Nazarkin said at a meeting of the first committee.

We are confident that the development of openness in international affairs in general and in the military sphere in particular, will have a positive effect on the international situation, and help enliven the negotiations to end the arms race. The new impetus for real nuclear disarmament begun with the operation of the INF Treaty demands new levels of openness in military affairs and thus demonstates the inseparable links between glasnost and disarmament.

Reduction of military budgets is one of the major parts of disarmament measures and the United Nations clearly has a leading role in promoting a solution to that question. The USSR will start using the U.N. system of standardized accountability to provide data on its military expenditures, he said, when the conditions for a realistic comparison of military expenditures exist, within the dates announced

The USSR believes that, within the U.N. framework, it is possible to get down to elaborating the objective criteria and parameters of ensuring openness in order to promote the process of real disarmament.

Along with other co-authors of the draft resolution he proposed that these questions be considered at the disarmament commission at its session in 1990.

Gerasimov on Austrian EC Efforts, Katyn
AU0911101888 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Nov 88 pp 1,2

[Article by Andreas Unterberger: "Moscow: Vienna's Entry Into the EC Is an Open Question"]

[Text] Vienna—"There is no final answer yet." These were the words Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov used to describe the Soviet attitude toward Austria's EC efforts in an interview with DIE PRESSE. Gerasimov confirmed that during his visit to Moscow, Chancellor Vranitzky had assured the Soviet side that Austrian neutrality would continue to be observed after Austria's possible entry into the EC. Moscow's assessment of the assurance, however, remains an open question.

At the same time Gerasimov referred reassuringly to the fact that, according to reports, Austria's entry into the EC is not planned before the midnineties. "We hope that Europe will be different by that time." At the same time he again supported party leader Gorbachev's goal of a "common home" in Europe.

The prominent representative of the new Soviet policy was in Vienna on the occasion of the first East-West Public Relations Conference. During this event, Gerasimov made an appearance together with Otto Habsburg, which attracted considerable attention. The conference moved to Budapest on Tuesday afternoon [8 November] where it will continue its discussions.

Whereas Habsburg expressed skepticism about Gorbachev's idea during a very harmonious discussion, Gerasimov quickly won the sympathy of the assembled public relations experts by openly admitting numerous mistakes in the Soviet Union. In connection with the suspended withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Gerasimov announced that that the February deadline will be observed.

His statements on the 1940 massacres of Polish officers in Katyn were also interesting: "Maybe it was Stalin, maybe it was the Germans. Stalin murdered people of all nationalities. He did not make any distinction," Gerasimov pointed out.

There is an open discussion now in the Soviet Union about who is to blame for the invasion in Afghanistan: "I do not know the list of the names yet. It is, however, a

very short list," Gerasimov stated. The main problems in the Soviet Union are internal ones. Gerasimov expressed particular concern about existing opposition to restructuring.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has developed into an open society for foreign journalists. In this connection, Gerasimov also mentioned that DIE PRESSE is the first Austrian paper to be openly sold in the Soviet Union. It will also become easier for Soviet citizens to emigrate. However, the Foreign Ministry spokesman did not conceal the fact that Eastern language programs are still interfering with U.S. radio broadcasts.

The remaining 11 political prisoners will also be released before the convening of a human rights conference in the Soviet capital which has been proposed by Moscow. Specifying the idea of a common European home, Gerasimov stated that military pacts would no longer exist.

Western States Approached on Berlin Air Safety
PM0811120388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Note Sent"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov—ADN reports that the GDR Foreign Ministry has sent identical notes to the U.S., British, and French foreign ministries proposing an exchange of information, in accordance with international norms, on the question of flight safety in the region of Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. In this connection the existing regulations governing GDR air traffic are set forth, and the hope is expressed that they will be strictly fulfilled by the Western side.

A note to the USSR Foreign Ministry puts a request to the Soviet side to support this proposal in accordance with its authority in West Berlin.

Commentary Raps U.S.Attitude Toward Cocom
OW0711054288 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Radio Moscow commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows regarding the activities of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Countries, widely known under the name of Cocom, which is participated in by 15 countries belonging to the NATO—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—and Japan:

Saying that it obtained the information from an official source, KYODO News Service said on 1 November that restrictions on exports to China would partly be alleviated beginning next week. Announcements are often made on easing export restrictions and reconsidering the list of items subjected to export bans. These measures are the ultimate results of ever-increasing internal contradictions between the United States and other Cocom member nations.

The conflict of opinions is sharper at closed-door regular sessions of the Cocom, whose task is to restrict East-West trade. For example, a regular Cocom meeting in Paris from 26 to 28 October was pervaded by an atmosphere of confrontation. As was pointed out by the French paper LIBERATION, West Europe and Japan charged that the United States was solely working to push its own protectionist policy under the pretext of preventing the flow of strategic materials into the Communist bloc.

In fact, as its most persuasive logic by which to limit trade with socialist countries, the United States has kept stressing for nearly 40 years the strategic importance of protecting the security of the Western nations.

President Reagan once said that selling cutting edge technology to socialist countries was like shooting oneself in the foot. However, the truth is that taking advantage of its allies' participation in Cocom, the United States shoots its allies in the foot whenever its enterprises appear to be defeated by those of its allies in the competition for markets.

For example, on the grounds that Japan is a member of Cocom, the United States recently charged Toshiba Machine Company with violation of the Cocom rule and incorporated a clause providing for a ban on the company's exports to foreign countries in its new comprehensive trade bill. It tried to disguise this open protectionist measure as an application of penal provisions against the violation of the Cocom rule.

Let us cite another recent example, which is a little different from the Toshiba Machine case. Manufacturers in Cocom member nations have long been unable to obtain permission to sell jet planes for civil purposes to socialist nations. However, Airbus Industries, an aircraft enterprising complex in Europe, sold three jet aircraft to the GDR for the first time in June this year. According to the West German journal DER SPIEGEL, the sale was possible because U.S. Boeing Company was negotiating with Poland and Romania for the sales of civil jet planes at about the same time. The U.S. Government was planning to give permission to the U.S. company; therefore, it probably thought it would be too unfair if it refused the sales by the West European firm.

How anachronistic and nonsensical Cocom's existence is can be clearly seen in the U.S. export of arms to China. The United States is exporting helicopters, antitank missiles, torpedoes, a computer-operated antiair firing system, and so on. On the other hand, on 27 October Japan's Kyokuto Company was asked to pay a fine

amounting to 2 million yen on charges of selling memory storage devices to China in violation of the Cocom rule. In addition, Kyokuto's two executives were sentenced to suspended prison terms.

Needless to say, Cocom member nations are now discontented with the attitude of the United States which arbitrarily imposes unfair various conditions on them and decides what they can and cannot sell. Needless to point out again, such an attitude of the United States has been causing various nations in the West and Japan to lose the possibility for mutually-beneficial trade with socialist countries.

Tolstykh Receives Foreign Diplomats

PM0811120188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 1 November B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, had a meeting with heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow and embassy scientific counsellors.

The meeting was organized by the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department.

Article Calls for 'Intellectual' Foreign Policy

PM0911094588 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Nov 88 p 14

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Daniil Proektor: "Balance of Power: Authority or Loss of Authority?"]

[Text] What is the bigger factor in how much influence a state wields in the modern world: its military might or its scientific-economic potential? Today arsenals of superweapons do not increase any state's moral authority. Traditional militarism is even becoming visibly alienated from society, and the more it absorbs society's vital forces the greater the alienation becomes.

States' authority and influence in the world are not determined in the old way—primarily or solely by the number of soldiers in arms—but above all by their intellectual potential, their level of economic and technological development, their democracy, the quality of their policies, and the people's standard of living. For that very reason, we believe, the idea of the balance of power primarily in military terms is now obsolete. This anachronistic approach must be replaced by a more modern, comprehensive concept which in no way belittles the significance of essential defense forces and the policy of security, but puts them in the place allotted by the new conditions of an interconnected world.

Power rivalry between developed industrial states is becoming increasingly senseless, because given the latest superdestructive supertechnology, they essentially cannot use their military power against one another. And this basically erodes the foundations of the balance of power policy. The complicated "power games" played by the geniuses of the old diplomacy to drive opponents into a corner are giving way to a search for stability and collaboration. The "coalition nightmares" which disturbed the sleep of many former leaders do not haunt current leaders so often.

Even the mighty military alliances—the most obvious expression of the balance of power policy—are gradually changing their traditional ways. What is emerging is a phenomenon that is entirely unique in the history of innumerable coalitions: the desire not to conquer one another, but to coexist. At any rate, the two most powerful of them confirm that they do not want to, will not, and cannot fight with one another.

What else is there? It is clear that the concept of "rivalry between centers of power," so typical of the balance of power theory, is becoming less and less a military concept and more and more an economic, technological, trade, and intellectual concept, measured not so much by the number of soldiers in arms and weapons in depots, as by competitiveness and the potential to satisfy human needs. And it is the quality of the latest equipment and the professionalism of the personnel that are becoming the yardstick of military security.

The changing nature of the balance of power reflects a worldwide trend of world unification, globalization of policy, and profound changes in the properties and functions of military power itself. The gradual, difficult, but nonetheless ongoing devaluation of war as a political tool is taking place in minds and in deeds.

Occasionally it is emphasized that a world war can have many causes. But I would say that in the modern world there are more reasons to prevent it. I do not believe that the present or next U.S. Administration would want a war with the East, even if some gallant general were to report to the President that superiority over the Soviets had been attained. If, God forbid, the warheads do go off, it will only be due to an appalling error or because of a crazy computer malfunction. Certainly the same applies to Europe. For the foreseeable future, anyway.

Of course, we cannot expect the advent of a golden age. The world is one of conflicts, people are by no means always predictable, and all is turbulence. Presumably, militarism will succeed on several occasions in the future in creating an "enemy image." We will still be talking solely about nuclear war in the foreseeable future.

The arms reduction process may create more and more preconditions for getting rid of wars, at least "big" ones. We do not have to wait for general and complete disarmament to achieve this. Conflicts can be reduced to

a minimum even when weapons exist, best of all when there are fewer of them. Because conflicts and wars come not from military barracks, but from diplomatic offices. The danger of nuclear war has diminished not because there will "only" be, for example, 45,000 nuclear charges left in the world instead of 50,000 after the implementation of the agreement on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, but because the elimination of 5,000 will be unparalleled, authoritative evidence of the two great powers' peaceful intentions.

I want to cite CPSU Central Committee Politburo member A.N. Yakovlev's speech in Riga in August 1988: It is necessary to "carry out a major reorientation of the economy in favor of the consumer and scientific-technical progress; to start, if you like, postindustrialization with its high-quality production, information science, and biotechnology and with its truly revolutionary transfusion of labor into society's infrastructure, above all the services sphere" (PRAVDA, 11 August 1988). Foreign and military policy should probably correspond to these chief problems of ours. Unfortunately, it has to be said that the tendency to mimic the military balance philosophy involved us, in the sixties and seventies, in an arms race under highly unfavorable conditions because of the dogmatization of "equilibrium" as the supreme god to whom the most expensive sacrifices had to be made for salvation's sake.

Such an approach appears unacceptable.

First, the economic aspect. We are not as rich as the West and Japan combined and cannot spend as much as they do on the "military factor." Unless there is a "major reorientation of the economy in favor of the consumer and scientific-tehnical progress," one can expect both the nonmilitary and military spheres of the economy to be undermined and destroyed. Not an increase in security, even if masses of new weapons are produced, but the loss of it. That is what happened here in the thirties, when many weapons were made, but the economy and the "human factor" were weakened or undermined. This is a very important lesson.

Dogmatization of the "military balance philosophy" leads to serious complications in purely political spheres too. This is number two. "Authenticated military balances" are certainly essential as starting criteria when comparing military might at disarmament talks. They are necessary in military affairs. But they cannot be automatically transferred to politics. Merely to hope for "good" balances, as an instrument of successful politics or strong peace in our time is a fruitless and oversimplified approach. The modern world is founded not on the numerical equality or inequality of weapons, but to a much greater degree on the diversity of relationships between people and the achievements of modern civilization. To make policy by means of "military balances" is to overlook what have become key elements of complicated political relationships.

In just 3 years our restructuring policy has made it possible to achieve foreign policy successes that have no parallel in the previous 30 years. It was politics, not saber-rattling. It is democracy, glasnost, and economics that have become the decisive factors in security, peace, and the new disarmament, not the accurate calculation of numerical equality or inequality in weaponry, where the slightest discrepancy is an excuse for disrupting talks.

Third, the dogmatization of old methods is also unacceptable from the military-political viewpoint. With a kind of ominous consistency the balance of power policy brings in its wake distortions of military policy. This is a big and complex question. The desire, after the manner of the notorious "gross output," to have as many weapons as possible, the dread of failing, God forbid, to create the very same model the other side has, and, preferably more and better, despite the expense—all this trouble is caused primarily by the same old "balance" criterion.

Time is the best judge of the past. Were we justified, for example, after the Caribbean crisis, when the sides ackowledged equality of forces and the impossibility of war, in literally copying the "missile boom," devised by Kennedy chiefly to meet his domestic policy needs, with our own "missile boom" of the same dimensions and costing many billions? Is it not useful to analyze the need for the race in Europe, between the late seventies and mideighties, in the missiles now being destroyed as a result of the agreement between the USSR and the United States? Did the period of detente and the Helsinki process make this race inevitable or were there other mechanisms in operation? The answers to these questions have significance for the whole of mankind: They stress the infinitely great significance of forecasts on the political consequences of any military decisions.

From our viewpoint, what is needed is a broad domestic and international debate on all these and other matters in order to clarify and narrow the gap between views of the past and of the present in the security policy sphere, and attempt to work out some domestic and then all-European and even general human criteria of balance, stability, and security, perhaps under UN auspices.

The question of objective assessments of the degree of danger faced by a particular state is related to this. The question has become exceedingly important in the 20th century. There have been all too many catastrophic mistakes. Our well known errors in the thirties and on the eve of the war resulted in the national tragedy of 1941-42. The errors of the sixties and seventies, when both in the West and in the East people tended toward the view that war between us was much more likely than peace, were due to a lack of understanding of one another, an obviously inadequate analysis of the political potential of military force, which had become limited, and an overestimation of "balances." They were also due to rash and emotional conclusions about the possibility

of "using," in accordance with the old canons, the mass of ever-new means of superdestruction raining down on people. An occasionally, they were due to evil intent and militarism.

The question of the "worst-case scenario" is closely associated with this. Often we hear that you always have to "expect the worst-case scenario." Where and in what, one wonders? In politics? In strategy? Or in ideology? Or in everything at once?

Vigilance is always essential in politics. But what is its "upper limit"? Must we constantly think, for example, that the United States is about to attack us? Despite all the talks, agreements, and statements at the meetings in Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington, and Moscow, despite the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, despite the measures to prevent accidental attacks? Despite official statements that war is not an instrument of policy? Do we have to be so utterly suspicious? After all, we already have experience of being ultrasuspicious—the "scenarios" of the thirties, when everyone was considered an aggressor. Does this also mean that the FRG, Italy, Japan, and others want a war with us? If so, we must switch all resources to defense and put a stop to the reforms. But if it is not really so, a clear political analysis and reply are needed.

It has to be admitted that in our time there is an ever-growing awareness, not just in words, as in the past, but in actions, that in the military policy of every country the only acceptable concept is that of defense, not attack and aggression.

To proceed always on the basis of the "worst case" is, basically, ultrasuspiciousness and the "siege mentality": The state constantly feels as if it is in a fortress surrounded by enemies. Hence the desire to be stronger than everyone put together or the equal of everyone who is regarded as a potential enemy. In this case how is one to make economic assessments of foreign policy, so that it helps save money!

Is it not better always to prepare not for the "worst-case scenario," but for the "scenario" that is most likely in the foreseeable future? Again, the subtlest political analysis is needed in order to define it.

In the sixties and seventies the arms race was obviously at odds with the real potential and needs of the economies and policies of the majority of states. Who could have foreseen this? It was being conducted in accordance with the schemas of the first half of the century, although it was becoming clear, albeit gradually and laboriously, that it did not yield any political dividends, which, incidentally, were somewhat illusory in the first half of the century as well. Why were there no cogent forecasts of this? Why did everything happen almost "blindly," according to the notorious "action-reaction" formula? Why did the exponents of the science of forecasting keep quiet about the consequences of this oversimplified mechanism, which they are now forcing in the opposite direction? For they could have prevented at least some of the fantastic and fruitless expenditure of mankind's resources. These are all lessons for the future, massive lessons. They confirm the exceptional significance of multiple-scenario forecasting in politics. They also show that in this respect one cannot follow the old ways.

Before the last war we had approximately 15,000 more tanks than Hitler, yet he reached Moscow and the Volga. At the moment the U.S. Navy is stronger than ours, but we have more tanks than NATO. Does it follow from this that people are right when they say that we are going to attack Western Europe and we can expect a U.S. landing at any moment? No, because everything is ultimately determined by policy, which is related to a multitude of other factors, and all this together dictates the course of events. Aligned military balances were very important in the cold war. Trust, detente, and improved verification methods are making the significance of balances increasingly theoretical.

We now have an enormous, healthy interest in political and military history. But often its events are also viewed from the oversimplified positions of the balance of power. Sometimes there is a tendency to condemn the past in simplistic, unequivocal terms.

But one history cannot be replaced by inventing another. How nice it would have been, for example, if Napoleon had not marched on Russia, the tsar had not gotten involved in the war with Japan, the 1905-1907 revolution had been victorious, and Hitler had not attacked us, and so on and so forth, and life had taken quite a different course, as in Dante's Paradise. But Napoleon did march, the tsar did get involved, the revolution was defeated, and Hitler did attack. History consists of many alternatives. Imperfect people, not supercomputers, choose one, and generally by no means the best, solution.

For example, there has now been a dramatic rise in interest in the truth about World War II and the obscure period of stagnation. But perhaps a number of the ideas that are being presented on the topic at the moment reiterate more or less the views of the 20th congress era or before. Repetition is important, particularly for young people, who do not know what people were thinking during the "thaw." But we have to move forward. How does one escape from the 30-year round of history? Only by opening up the archives so that dedicated historians can move in and gradually, painstakingly research the enormous, untouched reams of facts. Then quietly and wisely, in the style of Klyuchevskiy and Solovyev, offer the fruits of their research to the people.

Is there a chief criterion for assessing past policy? Yes, there is. It is called morality. Only from a moral standpoint is it possible to examine past times.

Our political thinkers talk about balance of interests instead of balance of power. That is fine. But it is not the whole story. Balance of interests for what purpose? After all, a balance of interests was also sought in conditions where it was still possible to wage war and interests were coordinated in order to divide continents, for acts of seizure and aggression, and for many other purposes.

I believe the balance of power policy should be replaced by an intellectual policy, or policy of equally high intellects. It is a question of stressing the decisive significance in contemporary international relations of intelligence, the intellect, and collaboration between progressive thought and thinking people, rather than the factor of strength, as has generally happened in the past. Such leaders, relying on broad public opinion, would be able to ensure an equality of interests, mutual respect, concord, and political supremacy over military power that will prevent such power from being manipulated and ensure that it is reduced to a practicable level.

An intellectual policy means political morality everywhere and in all decisions. It means encouraging what is genuinely reasonable and obstructing what is obtuse and malicious. It means the demilitarization of relations between states. It is where mutual respect prevails and legal norms are observed. Where people do not threaten one another. Where they do not flaunt military power and are not arrogant toward the weak. Where they acknowledge not only their own interests and rights, but others' too. Where people do not confuse ideology with politics and do not invent ideological excuses for illegal actions.

The entire history of the 20th century teaches us that if leaders are morally upright and humane at home and abroad, they will be able to reach an understanding on universal honesty and humanity, that is, on the conduct of an open peace policy or on general security. If they are dishonest or inhumane, whether at home or abroad, they will not be believed, and there can be and will be no constructive policy or general security. Just as in everyday life. You just have to put human beings at the center of things. And if one recognizes and understands people, rather than balances of power, it will be clear whether one can expect peace and security or insecurity.

One can have more missiles or fewer missiles, more or fewer tanks and aircraft or whatever, but peace and security will not increase and danger will not diminish unless one has mutual goodwill, political culture, mutual honesty, and honor in politics. But the 20th century is not particularly rich in qualities of this kind. In a world poisoned by militarism, life perishes as in quicksand.

Only democratization, only intellectualism and morality can determine how "correct" or "incorrect" a policy is.

A genuinely intellectual policy is needed, based on talent, knowledge, and mental flexibility, free from narrow-mindedness and dogma. Security would then be universal. Our resolute switch to a highly moral, intellectual policy has done more than all other methods, including the balance of power, to strengthen peace and security for our country and for other countries, and for the first time it has paved the way for disarmament and led to enormous positive changes the world over.

The advocates of political optimism appear more naive than the wary skeptics. But whereas in the past those who warned about the likelihood of war were generally right, it is different at the end of the 20th century: A world war in the future cannot be ruled out in more or less the same way that it is impossible to believe 100 percent that a Tungus meteorite will never fall on a capital city.

At the end of the last century a Russian futurologist made a foecast about the approaching 20th century: "The era of bloody wars has ended." He was dreaming of an age of peace. We now know what happened. Although aware how dangerous such forecasts can be, we nonetheless venture to suggest that he was off by exactly one century.

United States & Canada

Gorbachev Congratulates Bush on Election

PM1011115588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 88 Second Edition p 1

["To His Excellency George Bush"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. Bush,

Please accept my congratulations on your being elected President of the United States of America.

I express the hope that your work on that high post will serve to a further development of stable and predictable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and to the improvement of the entire international situation.

For its part, the Soviet Union is ready to continue and deepen mutually advantageous Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the broadest range of issues.

An expansion of constructive interaction between the USSR and the United States would meet the interests of our nations and the wholé of the international community.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev

Further Commentary on Bush Election Victory

PRAVDA Ponders Bush Win

PM0911170188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 88 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Own correspondent V. Linnik dispatch under general heading: "End of the Presidential Marathon"]

[Text] New York—So, in January a new incumbent will take up residence in the White House—the 41st U.S. president, who represents the same Republican Party, however. There were no surprises: On 8 November, as the public opinion polls had invariably predicted over the last 10 weeks, G. Bush won the presidential race. The exhausting marathon was over.

The 1988 presidential campaign has been noteworthy, perhaps, for the fact that it has been a very "dirty" campaign in which half-truths have often been passed off as the truth and all manner of unfair tricks have been the norm. It is generally believed to have also been one of the most insubstantial campaigns, because real, important problems held an extremely insignificant place in it.

So what winds have swelled Bush's sails? In the last 20 years the Republicans have won all the presidential elections, with the exception of the brief, 4-year interval of Carter. This cannot be pure chance. It is clear that their historical cycle is now similar to that of the Democrats in the time of Roosevelt and Truman. The coalition of labor unions, ethnic minorities, the liberal intelligentsia, and the southern states formed the basis of the Democrats' success in the elections for 20 years (from 1932 through 1952). This was an alliance of the poor and underprivileged, cemented by "Roosevelt's New Deal": social aid programs, health insurance, and social security. The result of these programs was a gradual growth in the size of the American "middle class." This middle class gravitates toward the Republicans in its political affiliations.

The labor unions' loss of political influence and the reduction in their size also contributed to the fading of the Roosevelt coalition. The work force is moving increasingly into the services sphere, where there are either no labor unions at all or they exist only in rudimentary form. There is no doubt that the class, anti-labor union policy of the Republicans has also had an effect. It is also quite important that the conservative South, which traditionally gravitated to the Democrats after the Civil War, has increasingly often switched to the Republican side in recent presidential elections.

A popular American saying has it that Americans vote with their purse. In this sense many factors have worked in the Republicans' favor: inflation that has been reduced to a perfectly respectable level, the lowest unemployment levels in the last 14 years, taxes which, if they have not been cut, have at least not increased. Against the background of this economic climate, the opposition has found it quite difficult. Dukakis rightly talked of the enormous national debt: In 8 years Reagan has accumulated twice as many debts as all his predecessors in the White House taken together. The Democrats' charges regarding the enormous budget deficit, which is a threat to the future of the economy, are also just. "The Republicans have mortgaged the country's future," Dukakis warned.

But foresight is not one of the average U.S. voter's strong suits. When will the deficit show and the economy begin to reel beneath the burden of the national debt? The future, it is true, has a way of coming sooner than you expect. But today the Republicans have harvested the requisite crop from the ballot box. They promote themselves in every way as competent managers of the U.S. economy who have ensured the longest and steadiest revival of economic activity in the United States. Bush's promise not to raise taxes (as distinct from Dukakis, who said that he would do so in certain circumstances) also gratifies the heart of the American voter.

The skill of the Republican administration as architect of U.S. economic prosperity is contested by many. But there is no contesting how effective a manager of Bush's presidential campaign former Secretary of the Treasury

J. Baker was. He headed a tough, cynical, but professionally run political operation. Its objective was to discredit the rival to the maximum extent. And it was no holds barred.

The campaign, made up of mutual recriminations and wrangling, caused boredom and disappointment in many Americans. The percentage of registered voters was lower this time than 4 years ago. All the same, the majority of those who went to vote opted for Bush.

What kind of president will Bush be? It is too early to say right now what the actual outlines of his domestic and foreign policy course will be. It will be much clearer after the formation of his cabinet, in which where J. Baker is destined to be secretary of state and J. Tower secretary of defense.

In Soviet-U.S. relations, Bush will most likely adhere to the present line of talks with the USSR from a "position of strength" and arms reduction while simultaneously modernizing them. Nevertheless, he has repeatedly said that he favors a 50-percent cut in Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals and an accord on chemical and bacteriological weapons. However, he is already objecting to the cancellation of the $50-billion program to build mobile Midgetmen missiles, as recommended by F. Carlucci, the current secretary of defense. Judging by his election statements, Bush understands the importance of continuing and deepening Soviet-U.S. dialogue. He has stated, in particular, that a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev will be one of his administration's first foreign policy steps.

The next 4 years will not be easy for the new U.S. president. The time to translate election slogans into the language of practical policy is nigh. And policy will be determined by the answers to many and complex questions. How quickly will the long-term defects of Reaganomics affect the U.S. economy? And most experts here think that they will certainly do so sooner or later. Will their impact be serious enough to limit America's freedom of maneuver in foreign policy? Will collaboration between the White House and Congress, in which the Democrats still control a majority, be successful? How will relations with America's allies, whose competition is increasingly feared by Washington and whose contribution to the "common defense" of the West it considers clearly inadequate, shape up? And finally, how consistent will the new U.S. leader be in deepening and developing the positive shifts taking place in Soviet-U.S. relations?

But the new administration won't begin answering these and other questions till tomorrow. Today the Republicans are celebrating a victory....

Arbatov Interviewed on Outcome

OW0911142488 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1240 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Interview by Georgiy Arbatov, director of USSR Academy of Sciences USA and Canada Institute, with unidentified Japanese correspondent; date, place not given; from the "News Today" program—conducted in English with on-screen Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Video shows Arbatov seated facing correspondent, whose back is to camera, across a table in unidentified studio, with photo of Kremlin on wall behind Arbatov]

[Correspondent] So, you think that Mr Gorbachev and Mr Reagan's peace talks—such a nice atmosphere still continues in the time of the....

[Arbatov, interrupts] Well, the dialogue is open. I think it also contributed to Mr Bush's—it was not our intentions, we did not want to interfere—I think it contributed to Mr Bush's victory, that somehow, the Republicans brought their policy to a radical change in their relations with the Soviet Union. [Japanese subtitle at this point reads: "The fact that the Republican Party has accepted the Soviet line of dialogue and won the people's support contributed greatly to Mr Bush's victory today."]

This is very popular in the United States. I think he will have no reason to withdraw from this policy. What he will deliver in practical terms, I don't know. This remains to be seen.

[Correspondent] What do you think about the possibility of summit meetings between Mr Gorbachev and Mr Bush next year?

[Arbatov] Well, I have no doubt that there will be summit meetings. You know, should you ask about an agreement—the settlement agreement—I would not be so sure. I don't know about that. The major attitudes of Americans—even the partisans center on that. [Japanese subtitle reads: "I have no idea at all whether the two countries will reach some agreement."]

[Correspondent] In Mr Bush's own words, he will pursue a strong foreign policy, the so-called position of strength policy. What will come out of new Soviet-U.S. relations in the next few years?

[Arbatov] Actually, they invested—you know how much? They invested $2.2 trillion in Reagan's years. What happened? Has the balance changed? In no way. They still say, well, we still have to increase, we still have to do it, and so on. So I think, if anything became clearer out of it, it became clear that this does not lead to any results. [Japanese subtitles read: "The Reagan Administration has so far invested over $2 trillion in armament,

without achieving any results. It is trying to expand military expenditures. If the new administration continues with this position, no settlement will be achieved."]

Shishkin Assesses Results

LD0911173388 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1516 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] We have invited to the studio the well-known Soviet-U.S. studies specialist, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, first deputy director general of TASS. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, I understand that this is the time they call congratulatory—the time for indepth assessments has not yet come. Nevertheless, in the first television comment on the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections, I would like to know your personal view of George Bush's victory.

[Shishkin] Bush won at a very responsible and complex time for the United States. The United States is faced with serious and very difficult problems which affect not only Americans, but also U.S. allies in all countries around the world. This means, first and foremost, the immense national debt. When Reagan came to power, he swore to stop the growth in the budget deficit, and the debt had then just come close to a trillion dollars. Now, when Reagan's period in power is ending, this debt has increased to almost 2.5 trillion dollars. This had led to the United States being transformed now from the world's biggest creditor into the very biggest debtor. Bush did not triumph in the elections in the slightest because he had promised the United States the best possible solution to its big problems. No.

During the election campaign he and Dukakis carefully skirted around these problems. Bush won because during the Reagan administration the United States was truly living in debt. It had, so to speak, mortgaged its future, but in doing this it did—I don't mean for all Americans, but average, as it were, Americans—bring some dividends, too.

What are these dividends? They are, first, an increase in the number of jobs. during the Reagan administration these increased by almost 17 million. Of course, one should add to this the fact that by the end of its term in power, this administration had reviewed its foreign policy stance, had talks with the Soviet Union, and concluded the first agreement in history on the elimination of a whole class of nuclear weapons. Americans saw a good sign in all this and they see Bush continuing this U.S. policy line.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. And yet you know that the 1988 elections were characterized byt he astounding indifference of the U.S. electorate. It is said that barely just half of those entitled to vote came to the polling stations. How can this be explained?

[Shishkin] Although the Americans themselves even try to make some kind of virtue of this, saying, look, this is a model of democratic society, not like you have in the Soviet Union, where almost 100 percent of the electorate votes, we would not want it to be like that here, elevating this to, so to speak, the free will and expression of Americans. Ultimately, it is not so, of course. If we were to take even the U.S. allies, Western Europe and Japan, the number of voters taking part in elections is considerably higher, usually 80-85 percent, while in the United States, as a rule, the number of voters hovers around 50 percent. This is to be explained by the fact that a considerable proportion of the least well-off Americans believe in neither of the bourgeois parties.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] You have already talked about the priorities in domestic policy for the new President. What are the priorities in foreign policy?

[Shishkin] The most important U.S. priority now in foreign policy is to respond in a way that meets the interests of Americans and other peoples to the challenge of the USSR's new political thinking. As for Bush's potential for resolving these problems, as I have already said, he is certainly one of the most prepared of candidates, and now of future U.S. Presidents, from the point of view of his experience in state service, as well as experience of life. This is not coincidental: Bush made a statement several days before the elections in which he said that he understood the immense importance of Soviet-U.S. relations, both for the future of the United States and for ensuring stability and peace throughout the world.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you. Let us hope that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue receives a fresh impetus and will be based on a realistic approach to the problems of the world.

Reasons for Success Explained

OW0911162888 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1250 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Lyubovtsev; video shows series of clips showing Bush and his family at various campaign meetings]

[Text] Hello comrades. Unquestionably, the day's event that attracted the greatest attention in the world is Bush's victory in the U.S. presidential elections. The victory became known approximately an hour before the close of polling booths in the country's western states. It was approximately 0500 in Moscow when the influx of news and U.S. television broadcasts made it clear that a

majority of Americans voted for George Bush, the Republican candidate and present vice president. According to the latest information, he won 355 electoral college votes—significantly more than the 270 necessary to ensure election. Bush's Democratic opponent, Michael Dukakis, managed to win only about one third of that.

What ensured the victory of the Republican candidate? American observers mention a number of factors. Among the most important is Bush's present post, which has made him, so to speak, President Reagan's right hand for 8 years. Bush committed himself to continuing the same policies. Let me remind you that Reagan's administration managed to reduce unemployment in the country to the lowest level in 14 years and check inflation, reducing it to four percent per annum. Bush, as did Reagan, supports small businesses, which are by far the most numerous businesses in the United States. It is thought that the well-being of the small and middle sized businesses is one of the cornerstones of U.S. economy.

The other strong aspect of Bush's election platform is his appeal to so-called traditional American values. These include such things as the stability of the family unit, a hard line as regards crime, a conservative stance on questions of birth control, and so forth.

During the election struggle, George Bush categorically denied even the possibility of raising taxes in the United States in order to reduce the gigantic budget deficit. This, too, worked in his favor: Taxes directly influence on an American family's budget. As a rule, questions relating to the U.S. voters' personal well-being determine the election of politicians to any position, including the presidency.

As for George Bush's foreign policy, it too rested on President Reagan's policies and achievements. This also helped George Bush. It should be remembered that approximately three-quarters of all Americans expressed their full support for the Soviet-U.S. agreement eliminating two classes of nuclear weapons. They also approved the aspirations of the two countries—the United States and the Soviet Union—to achieve a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear arsenals.

The new thinking in world politics and democratization in international relations, first and foremost in Soviet-U.S. relations—all of this is positively perceived by Americans. It is small wonder that for the first time in 4 decades, the bogeyman of the so-called Soviet military threat was not the main theme in the U.S. elections.

In the opinion of well-known election commentator Mark Shields, Americans preferred the present peace and well-being over the uncertainty offered by Dukakis' presidency. Don Oberdorfer, another prominent political observer, writing in THE WASHINGTON POST, said that even though George Bush did not display particular interest in becoming involved in strategic problems of international life, he unquestionably has wide experience in foreign affairs. As vice president he met with almost all important government leaders in the world. He personally visited 72 countries on all continents. George Bush speaks out in favor of reducing strategic arsenals and for holding talks with the Soviet Union—though, as he invariably emphasizes, from a position of strength. He speaks out for the banning of chemical and biological weapons, but against reducing Pentagon spending. He has declared that he will not abandon the military programs that have been already decided on, which includes the deployment of MX and Midgetman missiles and the Star Wars program. Bush is an unqualified supporter of Israel and of military support for the Nicaraguan contras.

Bush Victory Discussed

LD0911204688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Pavel Kasparov, Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] [Kasparov] So, the final results of the U.S. presidential elections have become known. George Bush, the Republican Party candidate, has won. According to the voting results, he won the support of 426 electors. Here with me in the studio is my colleague commentator Igor Charikov. Well, Igor, talk us through it all.

[Charikov] Well, I will recall that there are a total of 538 members of the Electoral College, and it turned out that 112 voted for Dukakis. From this point of view, Bush's victory could be called a very convincing one, but actually, it wasn't quite like that, because on the votes of the electorate themselves, his advantage was not so great—just 8 percent. According to UPI, about 90 million—exactly one-half the U.S. citizens who have the right to vote—voted.

[Kasparov] Under the many commentaries now coming in from the various news agencies, it is being emphasized that in voting for Bush the electorate in the United States voiced their opposition to the New England politician who is untested in international affairs, that is Michael Dukakis.

[Charikov] Yes, but at the same time, by giving their preference to candidates from the Democratic Party in reelecting the whole complement of the House of Representatives and a one-third of the Senate, the U.S. people demonstrated that they are satisfied with things as they are in domestic policy. While he was still a presidential candidate, George Bush stated that he intended to continue the policy of the old administration—that is, the one stil in office—which would display continuity, particulary in key questions of international policy.

[Kasparov] You said that the Democrats retained their majority in both houses of Congress. But if I understand it, Bush the Republican will now have to deal with a Congress in which the Democrats are in the majority, that won't be so easy.

[Charikov] Of course, and the question presents itself—can he therefore count on Congressional support on those very questions of international policy that are now the subject of universal attention? Well, if one believes the Senate leaders with whom I was able to talk this summer during the summit—Senators Byrd and Dole—then this continuity will probably be maintained.

[Kasparov] So let's go on to the second question: What specific steps in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations can one expect from the new Bush administration?

[Charikov] Above all, of course, one would like to see a continuation of the dialogue at summit level and at all other levels, with the aim of imbuing relations between our countries with greater productivity and dynamism. first and foremost, of course, I mean reaching an accord on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive arms, talks on which are currently being held in Geneva.

[Kasparov] At the same time, of course, keeping strictly to the ABM Treaty.

[Charikov] Naturally, although it is precisely this point that is still one of the obstacles to reaching an accord, on the whole, we believe that the Soviet-U.S. relations have been developing upward, particularly in the recent period.

[Kasparov] Well, since we are talking about Soviet-U.S. relations, it would not be out of place to recall that this year we will be celebrating the 55th anniversary of Soviet-U.S. relations, won't we?

[Charikov] Yes, this will be on 16 November, literally in a week.

[Kasparov] Replying to journalist's questions, George Bush said today that he will start to form his administration tomorrow.

[Charikov] Well, maybe not quite tomorrow, but in any case, soon. But there have already been plenty of suppositions in the press regarding the candidates for key posts. Let's not yield to the U.S. forecasters; let's wait until tomorrow.

[Kasparov] But, nevertheless, there are some, aren't there?

[Charikov] Yes, there are. I will merely add that the most probable candidate for the post of White House press secretary may be, for the first time in U.S. history a woman—one Sheila Tate.

[Kasparov] Well, that's interesting, although at various times, as far as I'm aware, women have occupied quite responsible posts under various U.S. Presidents. Let's take Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations. She was there a long time.

[Charikov] Yes, and the former actress Shirley Temple Black still works in the State Department. Helen von Damm was once U.S. ambassador to Austria.

[Kasparov] Well, what do we know about Bush himself; do you have his biography there?

[Charikov] First of all, his election constitutes a record: in the past 152 years not one vice president has succeeded in occupying the seat of his former boss, without, so to speak, interim stages. The last such person was one Martin van Buren, and that was in 1836.

[Kasparov] But, you know, I would still like to interrupt you; there have been precedents—I recall that the office of head of state was occupied by former Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Gerald Ford.

[Charikov] That's true, but Johnson became President after the murder of John Kennedy 25 years ago—in November—and Ford after the enforced resignation of Nixon. But let's go back to Bush: His full name is George Herbert Walker Bush, he is 64, he fought in World War II as a pilot in the Navy. He then graduated from Yale University, served two terms in Congress, and was the U.S. representative to the United Nations. This was a rank of member of the administration. Then he was head of a liaison mission in the PRC and in charge of the CIA over the course of 3 years.

[Kasparov] You yourself will recall that for the past 8 years, he has been vice president in the Reagan administration.

[Charikov] Quite so.

[Kasparov] And on 20 January next year, in the square in front of congress, the inauguration ceremony will take place—that is the solemn entry into office, after which the 41st U.S. President, George Bush, will take up residence at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the White House.

[Kasparov] Thank you, Igor Pavlovich. So I will remind you that Igor Charikov was commenting along with me on the results of the U.S. elections.

Solovyev Views Bush Success

OW1011060888 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2310 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Vsevolod Solovyev commentary]

[Text] Republican George Bush has won the presidential election held in the United States. Here is our commentary:

[Solovyev] Hello comrades. The Americans have named the country's vice president, George Bush, the 41st President of the United States. When the preelection marathon began—it was longer than ever before and went on for almost 9 months—most predictions gave victory to the candidate who would propose specific changes for the country and would ensure leadership for America in the modern world.

It is true that a year ago it was said that Americans had flagged noticeably from ever more and more revelations linked primarily with the Iran-contra scandal. There were grounds for this. The popularity of the most popular postwar President—Ronald Reagan—had begun to decline somewhat. Although the majority of Americans had not cooled toward Reagan, they were nevertheless inclined to replace the Republicans in the White House with Democrats.

However there is one absolute truth: If a country is living in peace and prosperity, then the ruling party never loses in an election. This idea was once expressed by Gallup, the founder of the well-known public opinion research institute. Today Gallup was right. The secret of George Bush's success lies in the fact that he promised the voters complete continuity of Ronald Reagan's policy and proposed nothing new. Now Americans are happy with the results of the current administration's activities. The level of inflation today has been brought to an acceptable four percent a year, unemployment is at its lowest level in the past 10 years, and the reduction of taxes implemented by Reagan won over most Americans, maybe not by much, but the standard of living in the country has risen.

This also goes for relations with the world at large. As far as its security is concerned, America feels itself to be more confident and calm than previously. Bush has promised to continue Reagan's policy aimed at decreasing the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR, to strive for banning chemical and biological weapons, and to decrease conventional arms. It should, however, be noted in particular that the closer the election day was, the more often and the more harshly Bush stressed his intention to act from a position of strength in the world arena. This, by the way, was an obvious bow toward chauvinistic sentiments still widespread in the country.

In 2 months George Bush will take the oath of office as the new president of the United States. By rejecting the Dukakis nomination and electing Bush as their president, Americans have unambiguously decided that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

'Continuity' Factor Cited

LD1011021388 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Well, the 41st president of the United States is George Bush.

George Bush has been playing a prominent role in the upper echelons of power which was of considerable help to him in the elections against the less-experienced Michael Dukakis. As vice-president, George Bush took part in many important decisions in the Reagan administration. And so there is apparently good reason to speak of a continuity in politics. This was the second contributing factor to Bush's election victory. Under Reagan there has been some improvement in the U.S. economy, a drop in inflation and unemployment. A treaty was signed with the Soviet Union to eliminate medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles; an important decision was also made to cut by half the strategic offensive armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States. However, an appropriate agreement has not yet been signed.

It is notable that in Bush's foreign policy there is a mixture of contradictory (?and sober) judgments and biased assessments, in the spirit of the past. George Bush hails the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty, but says he won't permit a cut in military spending. He says he'd like to have biological and chemical weapons destroyed worldwide but promises to deploy arms in space and in the Star Wars program. The president would (?like to) regard the political dialogue as important but warns he will conduct it from a position of strength. The future will show whether these were just words uttered in the heat of the election campaign or whether they are true intentions.

Attention has been paid in Moscow to statements by George Bush about the prospects for the development of Soviet-American relations. He said he was ready to meet with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the nearest future, in order to start a serious and direct dialogue to consider issues about the position of the USSR and the United States and about the best way of [words indistinct] the further reduction in armaments, in reducing tensions in various parts of the world and building a lasting peace. The Soviet Union views the position of American voters with respect, and expresses a readiness to cooperate with the administration and the Congress to which the American people entrust that country's leadership. [passage omitted]

Our correspondent Valentin Zorin says future Soviet-American relations rest on the objective necessity of improving them. They should not depend, he said, on a change of presidents. But it is realised in Moscow that too much in the world depends on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and for this reason there is a desire for continuity here. Moscow proceeds on the assumption that the realism shown by the Reagan administration in the last few years of its administration and the innovative approaches by the Soviet leadership to tackling complex problems have brought about a departure from confrontation and have made it possible to start a process of real disarmament.

Bush Names Secretary of State, Holds Briefing

LD1011074488 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Washington November 10 TASS—By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovsky:

George Bush, who won the presidential election in the USA, met with President Reagan on Wednesday to discuss issues of transition and the composition of a new administration. Bush will be sworn in as the 41st U.S. President on January 20, 1989.

He already made on important nomination. At a news conference in Houston before his departure for Washington, Bush named James Baker as his secretary of state. In the Reagan administration he was at first White House chief of staff and then secretary of the treasury. James Baker left this post last summer to head Bush's election campaign. The current state secretary, George Shultz, said he was glad at the choice made by Bush and expressed confidence that he would ensure continuity in American foreign policy.

Taking up the issues of this policy at his Houston news conference, the next U.S. president expressed hope for further progress in the field of Soviet-U.S. relations, including arms control and regional problems. He spoke out in favor of continuing regular meetings between the U.S. secretary of state and Soviet foreign minister, which he described as extremely useful. Bush stressed that he wanted to hold a summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On his arrival from Houston at Andrews Air Force base in Washington Bush told journalists: "I received a very thoughtful communication from General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. And I conveyed to his ambassador my determination to keep this new important bilateral relationship moving forward."

Meanwhile, the counting of votes in the November 8 general election has been nearly completed. According to the official data practically from all polling stations, Bush received around 48 million votes as against 41 million votes cast for Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis. Bush won in 40 states, while Dukakis in 10. This amounts to 54 and 46 per cent of the votes respectively. According to preliminary data, less than a half of American voters turned up for voting.

The November 8 elections did not only name the president and vice president, who will be Bush's running mate Senator Dan Quayle. Also elected were 33 out of 100 members of the Senate and all 435 members of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, governors in 12 out of 50 states, mayors of hundreds of large and small cities, thousands of officials of the local bodies of authority at different levels.

Democrats scored victory at the elections to the Congress and won most places at the local bodies of government. According to preliminary data, they increased their majority at the Senate from 54 to 56 seats, while won five more seats at the House of Representatives. There will be 173 Republicans. Contrary to forecasts, Democrats also scored victories at the elections of governors. There are now 28 Democrat and 22 Republican governors.

Bush Favors USSR-U.S. Summit in 'Near Future'

LD0911180488 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] New York November 9 TASS—At a news conference in Houston, Texas, President-elect George Bush has confirmed that he favoured the holding of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in near future. He said James Baker, who has been appointed just now to the post of U.S. Secretary of State in the new Republican administration, will begin preparations for it not earlier than January 20 when Bush will be officially sworn in as President.

Bush added that at first Baker will meet his colleagues from the NATO countries and then Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. These consultations should lay the groundwork for a successful holding of a summit meeting, Bush stressed. He noted that at the talks with the Soviet leader he would work to attain progress on several issues, among them arms control, human rights and regional conflicts.

Shultz on Future Relations With Soviet Union

LD0911182788 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1516 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From "the World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A report from Washington: The new U.S. Administration should approach relations with the USSR from a realistic stance and strive for joint resolution of problems, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said. Speaking to leaders of political youth organizations from various countries, the State Department leader highly appraised the democratic transformations being implemented in the Soviet Union. If these reforms are successful, Shultz said, the USSR will become a completely different country.

Bush Bigraphical Information Reviewed

OW1011045688 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1250 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Lyubovtsev]

[Text] Let me briefly acquaint you with the biography of George Bush, who will take the oath of office as the 41st President of the United States on 20 January 1989. Bush is 64 years old and, as Americans say, he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His father was a wealthy and influential banker connected with big capital in the country's eastern states. They say that the future U.S. President inherited not only his athletic build from his

father—he is 185 centimeters tall and he weighs about 90 kilograms—but also such characteristics as a sense of responsibility, a solid world outlook, and pragmatism.

In 1942, when Bush turned 18, he volunteered for the Navy and become the Navy's youngest pilot. During the war Bush flew more than 2,200 hours and was presented high awards for courage and bravery. In September 1944, during an operation against the Japanese, Bush's bomber was shot down, but he managed to survive by parachuting to earth. After the war George Bush graduated from Yale University and moved to Texas, where he earned his own first millions in the oil business.

George Bush began his political activities after 1963. Since then his service record has been quite impressive. He was a permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, chairman of the Republican Party National Committee, head of the U.S. liaison mission in Beijing, and then director of the CIA. This post he occupied from 1975 to 1977. In 1980 Bush lost the struggle against Reagan for nomination by the Republican Party as presidential candidate, but he did become the vice president. As many in Washington say, he became Reagan's shadow.

How he will show himself in the capacity of the White House incumbent we can only guess, but this is an activity in which U.S. journalists are busily engaged now. I would like to simply add that, despite his dedication to service and broad responsibilities, George Bush has not given up sporting activities. He is an avid yachtsman, fisherman, and tennis player. In the spring of 1986 Bush had a small cancerous tumor removed from the left side of his face. Medical experts attributed it to long exposure to the sun during these sporting activities.

China

Soviet Science, Technology Exhibition in Beijing

Tolstykh, Delegation Arrive

LD0711055588 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0533 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (TASS)—A Soviet Government delegation headed by Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, arrived here today to take part in the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in the PRC.

At the capital's airport the delegation was met by State Councilor Song Jian, minister of the PRC Commission for State Science and Technology, and other Chinese officials. Among the welcoming party was Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

After the official opening of the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in the PRC on 8 November the Soviet Government delegation will travel around the country.

Tolstykh at Opening Ceremony

LD0811110888 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (TASS)—The official opening ceremony of the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in the PRC took place here today, at Beijing's exhibition complex.

The program of the "days," scheduled to last through 16 November, provides for of a large exhibition, called "Science and Technology in the USSR" to be staged in Beijing and for prominent Soviet scientists and specialists to deliver reports at the exhibition, enterprises, and scientific and educational establishments of the PRC on the priority directions of Soviet science and technology, as well as for a show of science and technology films, for staging scientific symposiums and seminars, "roundtables," press conferences, and other events.

B.L. Tolstykh, head of the Soviet Government delegation and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Song Jian, chairman of the PRC State Committee for Scientific and Technological Affairs, spoke at the opening of the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in the PRC and of the Beijing exhibition "Science and Technology in the USSR."

Members of the Soviet Government delegation, many representatives of the PRC's scientific and technological communities, students, post-graduate students, students and lecturers of Beijing higher educational establishments, and O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC, were present at the opening ceremony.

More on Beijing Exhibition

LD0811232388 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 88

[From the "120 Minutes" program presented by V. Molchanov]

[Excerpts] [Molchanov] When Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke in Krasnoyarsk in September, he noted in particular that the Soviet Union is in favor of a complete normalization of relations with the PRC and for developing them to a level corresponding with our two countries' responsibility for world policy. Points of contact between the USSR and China are increasing, which can only be pleasing to us. An exhibition, which has become the central event of Days of Soviet Science and Technology, has just opened in Beijing.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent V. Kulikov, identified by caption] [passage omitted] A Soviet Government delegation, headed by Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was present at the opening of the exhibition.

The exhibition is unique. It is one of the largest scientific-technical exhibitions ever put on by our country abroad. [video shows exterior of exhibition hall, crowds watching opening ceremony, Tolstykh speaking, Kulikov standing by piece of apparatus]

There is unique apparatus from the Paton Electrowelding Institute, rotor conveyor lines, nuclear reactors, and the use of solar power—these are all problems that are of particularly high interest in China. It is precisely in these fields that cooperation with Soviet science and technology is attractive to China.

In the PRC people are well informed about the Soviet Union's successes in the conquest of outer space. The Soviet pilot-cosmonaut Aleksandrov is probably the most popular man at the exhibition. [video shows shots of more exhibits, Aleksandrov shaking hands with Chinese officials]

A number of sections of the exhibitions are devoted to priority areas of the development of Soviet medicine: diagnostic instruments of the Kurgan Orthopedic Research Institute. A section devoted to optical microsurgery. Professor Fedorov is also participating in the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in China. He will not only deliver lectures on his subject, but will also perform operations at the Beijing Friendship Hospital. [video shows further shots of stands, optical instruments, close-up of a screen with a big eye; close-up of Prof Fedorov]

The first meetings at the exhibition were held between Soviet and Chinese specialists, the first business contacts and conversations were about future co-operation.

Among the honored visitors to the exhibition is Li Peng, premier of the Chinese State Council. I asked Comrade Li Peng to say a few words in connection with the opening of the exhibition:

[Li Peng] I congratulate everyone on the opening of the Days of Soviet Science and Technology and wish the Soviet people great successes in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. [video shows Li Peng surrounded by entourage and speaking into a microphone]

As the first day of the exhibition has shown, there is immense interest in the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in China. This is further vivid testimony to the fact that more and more goodwill and trust is being shown between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. Profound interest in one another is being renewed and imbued with new content, and mutual attraction is increasing. [video pans exhibits] [end recording]

TRUD Notes Opening

PM0911131988 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Nov 88 p 3

[TRUD-TASS dispatch under the general heading: "In Honor of October"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov—The opening in Beijing of the largest exhibition in the history of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC has been timed to coincide with the Great October anniversary. The exhibition is taking place within the framework of the Soviet Science and Technology Days in China.

Soviet specialists and scientists will visit PRC scientific and technical organizations, address Chinese colleagues, and exchange opinions on the state of and prospects for bilateral cooperation. It is planned to show Soviet scientific films and pass on scientific and technical literature to the Chinese side.

As V.V. Yezhkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is in Beijing, put it, these events will help to improve the mechanism of bilateral ties.

PRC Trade Union Official Greets Soviet Workers

LD0711141388 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Statement by Chen Bing Quan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in Beijing, date not given—recorded in Chinese with superimposed translation; from the program relaying the Moscow parade to mark the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of the working class of China and all members of the country's trade unions, I would like to warmly greet Soviet working people on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Guided by the great Lenin, this revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind and changed the course of historic events on earth. The Chinese working class, like Soviet people, have always celebrated this date as a great holiday. Today China's whole people is following with great attention the progress of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and restructuring. We are sincerely pleased about your achievements and believe that Soviet people, during restructuring, will reach new landmarks in socialist construction.

In recent years friendly links between Chinese and Soviet trade unions have been restored and have received further development. This gladdens us and we want these links and our cooperation to continue to develop, for this serves the cause of socialist construction in our countries and the cause of the defense of peace throughout the world.

With all my heart I greet Soviet people on their holiday. I wish Soviet people success in socialist construction. I wish them health and happiness.

Economic Ties With PRC Border Region Viewed

PM0911113188 Moscow TRUD in Russian
5 Nov 88 p 3

[Report by TRUD own correspondent A. Sukhotin: "Handshake on the Peony River. USSR-PRC: Direct Ties"]

[Text] Beijing, Nov—The silver ribbon of the Mudangjiang River (translated from the Chinese it means peony) winds among the fields and forests and the ravines and hills of China's northern borders. Our Far East border, beyond which lie Ussuriysk, Nakhodka, and Vladivostok, runs parallel to it for about 200 km. The small town of Mudangjiang, with a population of 60,000, on the river's left bank is businesslike and optimistic and is preparing to realize its hopes for broad business cooperation with the Soviet Maritime Kray.

These hopes increased particularly after Chinese and Soviet enterprises and organizations received the right to establish direct ties. Previously trade and economic relations between us were built within the framework of interstate treaties. This year enterprises have already concluded dozens of their own agreements and protocols, which can become the basis for cooperation at a qualitatively new level.

The small town on the Peony River is one of the administrative centers of Heilongjiang Province, which has a 3,000 km border with the USSR. Permission has been granted to 30 cities and districts and 90 enterprises in the province to establish direct contacts with Soviet partners. A foreign trade company in Harbin has been called upon to assist in setting up such relations. Comrade Chi Chenie, deputy director of its Mudangjiang Department, met with Soviet specialists back in the 1950's and worked in the customs service and state trade. Recently he was in Vladivostok, where prospects for cooperating with the Soviet side were discussed. In his view, they are encouraging.

"From 1983, when we started to participate in trade with the USSR, this was our only type of business ties," he said. "A year ago its volume totaled tens of millions of Swiss francs, and now it is already hundreds of millions. We believe that the creation of mixed enterprises, the sending of manpower from China to the USSR, an increase in all kinds of barter and compensation deals, and also tourism may be quite promising avenues.

"The city of Mudangjiang," Chi Chenie continued, "to which nine districts are subordinated economically, has enterprises in the light, textile, construction, food and processing industries, and developed agriculture. Its population, including the districts, is approaching 4 million people. The city is linked by railroad with Harbin, the neighboring provinces and also the border station of Suifenhe—the main gateway to the Soviet territory in this region."

The fact that its stores have goods from the remotest parts of China proves that Mudangjiang is closely connected with the interior provinces. Despite the chilly weather and the average annual temperature here of 3 degrees, there is an abundance of fruit and vegetables at the so-called free "private" markets. Apples, pears, grapes, and even bananas from the Philippines are sold here at prices no higher than in Beijing, and fish and meat are even cheaper.

The people of Mudangjiang have enlisted foreign technology from Romania, Italy, and Spain and now produce beer, refrigerators, and other output matching up to the best foreign counterparts. According to Chi Chenie, they are ready to supply the USSR with children's clothing, canned food, fruits and vegetables, soybeans, vacuum bottles, and other output. The creation of mixed enterprises to produce clothing and footwear and also in the wood processing and construction industries and in other spheres may be, the Chinese entrepreneur noted, to both sides' advantage.

"In deals with the Soviet Union," he said, "the barter-compensation principle prevails, which enables both sides to save currency resources. In our trade with the West such deals are minimal."

Trade and economic cooperation between Soviet and Chinese border regions, undoubtedly, can become a serious and profitable matter for both countries. The main concern now is to create in the course of individual, as yet exploratory contacts a mechanism of direct cooperation ensuring equal mutual dividends for Soviet and Chinese enterprises.

"For example," A. Kovbasyuk, chief of the "Primorryba" Production Association, with whom we talked on the train from Beijing to Mudangjiang, believes, "the manual gutting of Soviet fish at Chinese enterprises is 30-50 times more efficient than machine gutting in the USSR because the amount of waste is reduced. The creation of joint production facilities here would be useful for both sides. But at present systems of direct settlements [vzaimoraschetov] are very poorly developed in our country."

"We indeed still do not know each other well," Chi Chenie noted. "The way out lies in increasing bilateral contacts, and exchanging business information."

The problem of transportation is no less important. Most goods are transported by rail between China and the USSR. The flow of goods is growing at a steady rate, and the railroad workers are starting to find it difficult to cope with the traffic. Idle time is becoming more frequent.

It is true that many Chinese railroads are now being reconstructed. This year, for example, Heilongjiang Province has allocated more than 200,000 yuan for reconstructing the branch to the border post of Suifenhe, which it is intended to complete by the Great October anniversary this year. But for many types of output this is by no means the best form of transportation.

"Fruits and vegetables are particularly affected," Chi Chenie notes, "their quality deteriorates significantly. It is only a few hours' travel from Mudangjiang to Vladivostok. Why can't they be delivered by truck?"

In addition, both sides have quite good opportunities to develop river, sea, and air transportation. According to reports in the Chinese press, the port in Harbin is preparing to receive Soviet river vessels. Ships are already being repaired and built for the Soviet side. The possibilities of opening local airlines, for example, on the Harbin-Khabarovsk route, are being discussed.

Of course, there are still a lot of unresolved questions.

"The state orders at Soviet enterprises, which total 100 percent and sometimes, strange as it may seem, even more," A. Kovbasyuk notes, "severely limit opportunities for entering the external market. In most Chinese enterprises they do not exceed 70 percent. But even in this situation our economic managers are managing to find Chinese partners."

Indeed, initiative is a great thing, and frequently in local organizations it outstrips statewide initiative. For example, there are still no interstate agreements between the PRC and the USSR on tourist exchange, but local organizations are already setting it up independently. Recently a large group of workers from the Khabarovsk "Inturist" office completed a reciprocal trip around Heilongjiang Province. A number of itineraries for Soviet tourists are planned for the future—the delegation members expressed wishes to the Chinese side regarding the organization of services and discussed prospects for further cooperation in this sphere.

...A large map of the world with international airlines marked out hangs in the spacious new hall at Mudangjiang Airport. It shows Cairo and Sydney, London and Paris, New York and Rio de Janeiro, Vancouver and Moscow. There is a clock showing the time in different zones. The city on the Peony River is demonstrating its readiness to develop the broadest international business contacts.

Northeast Asia

Mongolian Leaders Greet Gorbachev, Ryzhkov

PM0911120188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 88 Second Edition p 4

[Mongolian leaders' greetings to Gorbachev, Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

The MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], on behalf of all working people in our country, send to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October revolution's victory in 1917 marked more than just a change of the social system in Russia. It became the harbinger of profound revolutionary changes which fundamentally changed the face of our world and determined mankind's development along the path of social progress.

The historical achievements scored by the Soviet people led by Lenin's great party along the untrodden path of building the most fair and humane society continue to have the most profound effect on the epochal transformations in the contemporary world and convincingly demonstrate the grandeur and abiding importance of the October revolution for the destinies of the peoples and for the world's development.

The multinational Soviet people are now confidently marching toward new frontiers in the country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th all-union party conference, successfully implementing the profoundly revolutionary process of restructuring for the purpose of Soviet society's qualitative renewal.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the lofty ideals of socialism, the CPSU and the Soviet state have, throughout the entire post-October period, firmly and reliably upheld the cause of peace and of the freedom and security of the peoples. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy course and the assertion of new political thinking, positive changes are occurring in the world arena in the business of solving the pressing problems of our time, especially the practical onset of the process of disarmament and the improvement of the entire complex of relations between East and West.

The MPR fully supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and proposals, and it is fully determined to continue making its contribution to the joint struggle for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, for the strengthening of peace, and the development of goodneighborly cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union has been and remains a firm guarantee for the MPR's successful development along the path of socialist building. The MPRP and the MPR Government will continue to do everything to ensure that the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries, firmly based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, deepen and develop further still for the benefit of our countries' peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Dear comrades, we wholeheartedly wish you and the whole Soviet people great new successes in the implementation of the historic directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th all-union party conference in the struggle for peace, security, and social progress for the peoples.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium

D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

Observer Notes Japanese Self-Defense Forces Day
OW0411121488 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Military observer Kalinin commentary]

[Text] Today, 1 November, marks Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF] Day. In this connection, Radio Moscow's military observer Kalinin states as follows:

It has been 35 years now since the Japanese SDF was organized. The passage of 35 years is sufficient to watch the trend of Japan's military policy and to judge its true nature. According to the official basic principle of Japan's national defense, the fundamentals of its military policy lie in the principle of exclusive devotion to defense. In accordance with this principle, Japan has declared that it does not have any intention of becoming a military power.

Well, then, let us analyze the actual circumstances of Japan's military policy. First, let us take a look at the geographical limit of Japan's self defense. Formerly, the Japanese Government used to consider only the defense of mainland Japan in its concept of self defense. However, in 1981, then-Premier Suzuki expanded the concept to cover defense of the 1,000-mile sealanes.

Moreover, judging from various circumstances, this does not seem to constitute the limit. For example, the Japanese military authorities hold that in regard to defense issues, it will be difficult to set geographical limits because defense issues are dependent on actual conditions and changing circumstances. In this connection, it certainly is no accident that the SDF has recently and frequently participated in the Rimpac naval exercises conducted in the seas far beyond the limits of the 1,000-mile sealanes. [Words indistinct], for the purpose of checking communications capabilities of a task force fleet sent to an area located far from the base, auxiliary vessels were dispatched, for the first time, to the Japanese fleet participating in the Rimpac naval exercise this year. It goes without saying that all this has been done in areas far beyond the geographical limits for self-defense.

Now, let us view the issue from the military viewpoint. According to official announcements, the Japanese SDF is supposed to be equipped exclusively with defensive weapons. However, we cannot help but have serious doubts about the actual situation. In reviewing the past facts, it is noted that the Japanese air force procured F-4 fighters from the United States in the early seventies. Since these fighters are not equipped with in-flight refueling systems, their range is limited, and they can tentatively be considered defense hardware. Nevertheless, the Japanese air force now possesses F-15 fighters that are equipped with in-flight refueling systems. In 1986, the Defense Agency decided to procure 10 in-flight refueling planes from the United States. The decision has enabled the Japanese air force to include places far from mainland Japan in its attack range. In other words, it will enable the Japanese air force to carry out offensive operations.

Moreover, it should not be ignored that plans are being worked out for building aircraft carriers. We cannot help but regard it as a drastic change when we think of the fact that until very recently, such a plan as aircraft carrier construction was strictly forbidden because it is truly contradictory to Japan's exclusively defensive military policy. Innumerable such examples can be cited.

In analyzing the Japanese Government's military policy, it will also be necessary to talk about its strategic factors. In this concern, it can be clearly noted that Japan is being more and more deeply involved in the global strategy of the United States, and this can be noted in every phase of the military cooperation between Japan and the United States. What is most noteworthy is that the number of joint exercises between the Japanese SDF and the U.S. Forces Japan has been increasing rapidly. For example, an unprecedentedly large-scale Japan-U.S. naval exercise was held in early October and included the Bunker Hill, a crusier loaded with Tomahawk cruise missiles, and the aircraft carrier Midway. During the course of this exercise, wargames were conducted in attacking enemy bases. This was not the first time that the SDF and U.S. forces had engaged in a joint exercise with the purpose of training in an offensive operation that is entirely unrelated to the exclusively defensive principle.

Judging from all these facts, it will not be difficult to conclude that the military policy pursued by the Japanese Government has long exceeded the limits of defense. In this connection, it is beyond doubt that the results of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN public opinion

polls announced 27 October indicate the nation's negative attitude toward the military policy of the Japanese Government. While 44 percent of those polled support the Takeshita cabinet, merely 4.3 percent support its military policy. According to the recent poll conducted by TOKYO SHIMBUN, over 77 percent of those questioned stated their uneasiness regarding the SDF's existence.

While many people feel that the SDF has been turned into a true force, both in name and in reality, others feel concerned that Japan will be more and more deeply involved in the anti-Soviet strategy of the United States. Moreover, there are also people who do not understand at all what the SDF has been doing.

In any case, it is impossible to dispel the apprehensions among the Japanese people with the government's guarantee that all military preparations conform to the exclusively defensive policy.

Gerasimov on Japanese Report on Visit Communique

OW0611023088 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] The Japanese Government's decision, according to NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, not to insist on adopting a joint communique on the results of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's forthcoming visit to Japan is arousing surprise. Mr Gerasimov disclosed this at a Moscow briefing.

Mr Gerasimov said: The report gives the impression that someone who called for adopting a joint communique, but as for the Soviet side, at least—our side has not made that sort of proposal. What is important to us is not formality, but substance.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Text of Vietnamese Leaders' GOSR Greetings

PM0911144388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 88 Second Edition p 4

[SRV leaders' greetings to Soviet leadership bodies on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

We send most ardent greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the October Revolution—the greatest revolution in mankind's history—and the birth of the world's first worker-peasant state marked the beginning of a new epoch, the epoch of the upsurge of the peoples' struggle to be masters of their own destinies and for peace, friendship, cooperation, and socialism.

Bearing aloft the glorious banner of the October revolution, the Soviet people, led by the CPSU, overcame countless ordeals, defended Great October's gains, and achieved gigantic victories in the cause of building socialism. Soviet people rendered great services to mankind—they delivered the world from the threat of the fascist plague and created conditions for the victory of socialism in a number of countries in the world and for the development of the national liberation movement of oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Mankind will always remember the Soviet Union's tremendous contribution toward world civilization, especially in the conquest of space for the sake of people's happiness.

Consistently implementing a Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union has been and remains the bulwark of peace on earth, tirelessly struggling for a world without nuclear weapons and without the use of force in international relations and for friendship and cooperation between peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the all-around restructuring in Soviet society's political, economic, and social spheres of life marked the beginning of a new stage of development in the history of the Land of the Soviets; they are a continuation and creative development of the ideas of V.I. Lenin and the October revolution about socialism and they impart new dynamism to world socialism. Firmly believing in Soviet people's revolutionary creative spirit, Vietnam's working people sincerely wish the Communist Party and the fraternal Soviet people new successes in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress policy of restructuring and of the 19th all-union party conference decisions, and continuing major contributions to the cause of peace and socialism in our world.

The Vietnamese people profoundly realize that the sources of all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution during the past decades are rooted in the ideas of V.I. Lenin and the October revolution, and that these victories are inseparably linked with the great and valuable assistance and support of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people. Following the path paved by the October Revolution, the Vietnamese people, who made grave sacrifices and achieved glorious victories in their revolutionary cause, made a worthy contribution to the implementation of the contemporary epoch's lofty ideals set by October—peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The policy of renewal set forth by the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress, the 27th CPSU Congress' course of restructuring, and the results of the summit meetings between party and state leaders of Vietnam and the Soviet Union created new opportunities and prospects for the further development of friendship and cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical spheres and for the deepening of collaboration between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the international arena with a view to boosting the efficiency of cooperation in line with both countries' needs and interests at the present stage, in the interests of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, in the Asia-Pacific region, and all over the world.

May the great friendship, fraternal cohesion, and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union steadfastly strengthen and develop.

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee

Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State

Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Vietnamese Ambassador Marks Treaty Anniversary

LD0311214988 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Nov 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; address by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Manh Cam on 10th anniversary of friendship treaty]

[Text] Dear comrades, all of the stages of the Vietnamese revolution have been indissolubly linked with Vietnamese-Soviet friendship over the past 50 years or so. This friendship is one of the decisive factors of its development. Having (?linked up) closely with the Soviet Union, relying upon its international assistance, and having displayed revolutionary heroism in full measure, the Vietnamese people, having gained and defended their independence, have successfully carried out a national democratic revolution and have thereby made a worthy contribution to the peoples' noble cause of peace, national independence, and socialism.

The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, the 10th anniversary of which we are marking today, marked a new step in the development of cooperation between our countries in socialist construction and in the struggle for peace. In the last 10 years or so, with the help of the Soviet Union, our people have earnestly overcome the severe consequences of the 30-year-long war, have restored and built all in all more than 300 economic establishments, including establishments of key significance to the first stage of the transitional period to socialism.

Accords, permeated with a spirit of renewal and new thinking, between Comrade Van Linh and Comrade Gorbachev, have laid the foundations for the transfer of the entire complex of our relations to a qualitatively new stage of development, characterized by more effective mutually beneficial economic cooperation and closer political cooperation in interparty and interstate ties and also in the international arena.

The Vietnamese people fully support the revolutionary restructuring in the Soviet Union and are firmly convinced that the fraternal Soviet people will achieve shining successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 27th congress and the 19th CPSU conference. We ardently welcome all the most important peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, especially the proposals put forward by Comrade Gorbachev in his well-known statement in Vladivostok and in his recent speeches in Krasnoyarsk on questions of peace and security in the Asia and Pacific Ocean region.

The Vietnamese people, from generation to generation, preserve the deepest feelings of love and gratitude to the Soviet people and will steadfastly strengthen friendship and develop all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, considering this their sacred duty and seeing in this the pledge of their victories. May Vietnamese-Soviet friendship strengthen forever! Thank you.

Outcome of Paris Talks on Cambodia Viewed

BK1011050488 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1230 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Station commentary by observer Alekseyev]

[Text] The meeting attended by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; and Mr Son Sann, leader of a Cambodian opposition group; ended on 8 November in Fere-en-Tardenois in France.

Concerning the outcome of this meeting, our observer Comrade Alekseyev writes:

First of all, we should talk about the issues defined in the joint communique of the sides attending the meeting. Comrade Hun Sen, Samdech Sihanouk, and Mr Son Sann agreed on various issues, such as the formation of a working committee which has the task of studying all the possibilities for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The committee is to hold its meeting in Paris, and the sides decided to hold another meeting next year. They also agreed to convene an international conference on Cambodia. The time and place of this conference will be decided later.

Therefore, it is clear that the political dialogue of the Cambodian parties will continue. Moreover, judging from the outcome of this meeting, dialogue will be carried out continuously.

Concerning the ways toward reconciliation of the Cambodian parties, we wish to discuss an important point. As noted by Comrade Hun Sen in his press conference after the meeting in Fere-en-Tardenois, there are now possibilities for Khmer Rouge participation in a political solution on the condition that it disarms and abandons the use of force. In our opinion, this depends so much on the international circles that are still providing large quantities of military aid to the Pol Pot clique. The suspension of this aid will undeniably be a significant contribution to the process of national reconciliation in Cambodia.

In Phnom Penh's opinion, only the Cambodian people have the right to decide the political future of their country, a right that the Cambodian people must exercise at all cost in a free and general election. The PRK has proposed holding this kind of an election 3 months after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia and when there is no more outside interference. Before this time, the current political and military status quo in Cambodia should be maintained. At the same time, the armed forces of each party will stay in their respective positions and suspend all military activities.

In Phnom Penh's opinion, the conditions and procedure for the election must be decided by the four-party council headed by Samdech Sihanouk. This council is also duty-bound to draft a new constitution for Cambodia.

The PRK proposed that all these political processes be carried out under the supervision of a special international committee.

Near East & South Asia

Bessmertnykh Arrives in Tehran for Talks

LD1011142488 Tehran IRNA in English 1415 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 10, IRNA—Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh arrived here Thursday at the head of a delegation and was greeted at Mehrabad Airport by deputy foreign minister for Euro-American affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani.

Bessmertnykh is scheduled to exchange views with high ranking Iranian officials on mutual ties and international and regional issues, during his three day visit. The first round of talks between Bessmertnykh and Larijani is to start this evening.

TASS on Progress at Iran-Iraq Peace Talks

LD0811091888 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Geneva November 8 TASS—A plenary meeting of the delegations of Iran and Iraq, in full body, was held today at the current Geneva negotiations, with the participation of the U.N. secretary general, on the question of implementation of the Security Council's Resolution 598 on settlement of the armed conflict between the two countries.

The over five-hour-long meeting has not so far helped bring appreciably closer the positions of the sides. Upon completion of the meeting Jan Eliasson, a personal representative of Perez de Cuellar at the negotiations, told journalists that the intensive discussions had been held in a businesslike atmosphere, which is useful as it is. He expressed the hope for continued constructive cooperation of both delegations with the U.N. secretary general in the quest for peaceful settlement of the problems.

The head of the Iranian delegation, Foreign Minister of Iran 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that the Iraqi side "was as before avoiding implementation of one of the main items of Perez de Cuellar's peace plan," which was accepted by Iran and which concerns withdrawal of the troops to the line of the internationally recognized frontier between the two countries. The Iraqi delegation avoided a meeting with journalists.

The negotiations are to continue on November 8.

Najibullah Commends USSR Soldiers on GOSR

LD0711111088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] In Kabul on the eve of the October Revolution anniversary, Najibullah, Republic of Afghanistan president, laid flowers at the foot of the monument to Soviet-Afghan friendship and visited the Soviet Army central hospital. The Afghan leader congratulated the doctors, soldiers, and officers on the October revolution anniversary, thanked them for their honest performance of their internationalist duty, and wished them all good health. Najibullah presented state decorations of the Republic of Afghanistan to a group of Soviet internationalist soldiers.

Najibullah Visits Soviet Soldiers in Afghanistan

LD0911233588 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Afghan President Najibullah visited the accomodation of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Kabul. On behalf of the Afghan people, the government of the republic and the PDPA, he wished the Soviet soldiers and the whole of the Soviet people successes. Speaking at a rally, Najibullah emphasized that the USSR and Afghanistan are fully and completely fulfilling the obligations they have taken upon themselves in Geneva, which showed a coincidence of views on the solution of the Afghan problem and promoted the guaranteeing of peace not only in Afghanistan but throughout

the region. [video shows lines of Soviet officers, soldiers and women civilians; Najibullah speaking from a platform filled by Soviet and Afghan officers]

Najibullah, Vorontsov Attend Army Celebrations

LD0811220588 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Report by correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy in Kabul]

[Text] Thousands of Soviet servicemen greeted the October holidays in the very difficult conditions of service on Afghan soil. Mikhail Leshchinskiy, our correspondent in Kabul, reports as follows:

[Leshchinksiy] The staff of the USSR Gosteleradio section in Afghanistan, like all our journalists who work here, usually spend the holidays in Soviet military units. So, early this morning we were at the army sports festivities, and yesterday at a festive formation of the servicemen of the Kabul garrison. This was attended by President Najibullah of Afghanistan, and by Yuliy Mikhailovich Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister and USSR ambassador. Lieutenant General Gromov, commander of the Soviet military contingent, hero of the Soviet Union, read the minister of defense's festive order of the day, and then there was a solemn march.

All in all, everything was just as it is in any army garrison. Yet, nevertheless, not at all like it. Here, in Afghanistan, soldiers line up who have just returned from combat tasks, or who are preparing to go off to fulfill the latest order. Their uniforms, well washed and ironed for the holiday, are bleached in the hot Afghan sun; their well-cleaned weapons still give off the smell of hot powder; and on their chests are combat medals and orders. Many bear, alongside the awards, the red and yellow stripes awarded for injuries. And the volleys of the traditional October salute during the troop line-up fuse here with the artillery cannonade which never falls silent at the close and distant posts around Kabul.

Our soldiers serve a long way from the capital, too. Their guard stations and posts are at present spread out along Afghanistan's two major transport highways: in the west of the country, one of these begins at the ancient Russian fortress of Koshke, and in the east the other begins from the town of (Termez). We went a few days ago along this very road, which crosses the 4-km high Salang Pass. The military vehicles, bearing the red letter K, patrol the most dangerous sectors, where nearly all armed raiders who call themselves freedom fighters carry out brigand raids.

At the tiny post by the road, the garrison commanded by Captain Kozhushko had its own event on the eve of the holiday—a soldiers' bath. The bathhouse, made up of fragments of rock, like all the buildings at the post, gives the fighting men no less pleasure, perhaps, than a top class sauna. Coming to the post is a holiday in itself for fighting men, for many serve month after month in the high mountainous outposts, out in the sticks.

Najibullah Interview With VOLKSTIMME Cited

LD0911141988 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna November 9 TASS—The policy of national reconciliation has helped bring about deep changes in Afghanistan and led to long-term and consistent measures to introduce all groups and classes of society to political decision-making, President Najibullah of Afghanistan said in an interview to the Austrian newspaper VOLKSTIMME.

He stressed that under the new Afghan Constitution all political parties in the country enjoy equal rights.

More than 165,000 refugees have returned to Afghanistan since the beginning of the policy of national reconciliation.

The signing of the Geneva agreements gave a new impetus to the efforts of the Afghan Government for national reconciliation, said Najibullah. Afghanistan is abiding by the spirit and letter of the Geneva accords, and this can be easily verified. On the other hand, these agreements are both undermined and grossly violated by imperialist circles and Pakistani militarists. Provocations and interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs are continuing as the extremists receive more money and new modern arms, Najibullah said.

Despite these provocations the policy of national reconciliation has been proved to be right as it answers the will of the Afghan people and is confirmed by the course of history.

Najibullah said that the adoption of the policy of national reconciliation did not signify a renunciation of important social and economic gains in Afghanistan but would deepen, consolidate and develop these achievements.

The president said that while Afghanistan and the Soviet Union strictly complied with the agreements the Governments of Pakistan and the United States openly violated the Geneva accords.

The United Nations must demand that the United States and Pakistan comply with these agreements. Only then will the United Nations fulfill its historic responsibility in ensuring peace in this region, said Najibullah.

Lizichev Talks With Afghan Political Officers
PM0911145388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 88 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Has Taken Place"]

[Text] A delegation of Afghan Army political workers led by Major General A.K. Azizi, deputy chief of the Afghan Army's Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 28 October through 3 November this year.

The guests had detailed conversations on problems of ideological work at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Belorussian Military District Political Directorate and were acquainted with the training and educational process in the Minsk VVPOU [expansion unknown], and studied the experience of political-educational work in the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum.

The delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation left for home 3 November.

Luncheon Hosted for Outgoing Afghan Ambassador
PM1011141988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] I.P. Aboimov, USSR deputy foreign minister, had a friendly conversation 9 November with M. Safi, the Afghan ambassador, who is leaving the Soviet Union in connection with the expiry of his term of office, and gave a lunch in his honor.

Afghanistan Protests Pakistani 'Provocation'
LD0911205588 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Kabul November 9 TASS—On Wednesday the Pakistani charge d'affaires ad interim was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry where a protest was lodged with him in connection with the fact that on November 3 members of the Pakistani People's Voluntary Corps (malishes) [as received] and members of security forces made a treacherous attack on the frontier post Towr Kham.

As a result of this provocation, the note points out, the border checkpoint and the customs house were damaged. It also points out that on November 7 Pakistani malishes numbering 1,200, together with gunmen from Afghan insurgent units, crossed the Afghan state border in Shinwar [name as received] District. The BAKHTAR news agency points out that these facts are a blatant violation of the Geneva accords.

Former Afghan POW Returns From United States
PM0911132188 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Nov 88 p 3

[I. Belov report: "Home Again. The Story of a Soviet Serviceman Imprisoned for 5 Years"]

[Text] Exactly 6 years ago Soviet Army Junior Sergeant Sergey Tseluyevskiy was sent to Afghanistan for further draft service. Only yesterday did he return to his native land, landing in Moscow on an Aeroflot flight from New York.

During a short meeting with journalists arranged by the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Executive Committee the 24-year-old Sergey talked about his hard fate. Yesterday he went by train to see his parents who live in Lomonosov city, Leningrad Oblast.

Let us give the floor to S. Tseluyevskiy himself:

"I was captured by the Afghan opposition in the immediate vicinity of the area where I was posted—a construction battalion in Konduz. It happened 11 May 1983. Six armed men attacked me and took me by force to a remote village. There I was kept under guard or in chains for several months. I was fed terribly badly. Then we crossed into Pakistan with a caravan going to collect arms. There I was handed over to one of the opposition ringleaders, called Gulbuddin. During my 5 years in torture chambers I had to do various heavy jobs—dragging stones, carrying water, and digging pits. I once shared my cell with two Afghan Army officers who were also in opposition hands.

"After the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan started there were increasingly frequent visits to POW's by U.S. and West European correspondents and various emissaries. An American once came and did blood tests. When talking with us he stressed all the time that he was not from the CIA or the 'Freedom House' organization, but was representing a private charitable foundation. Not without his efforts, I think, I and another three POW's—Mansur Aladinov, Gadzhimurat Suleymanov, and Andrey Zhurakobskiy—were sent to the United States a month later in May 1988. There we went our separate ways. I ended up in Mahopac, a small town 110 miles from New York. For the first 2 months I was in the hospital, then I got my 'social security' card, which allowed me to find work.

"Although I spent less than 6 months overseas, I managed to get a job as a carpenter, decorator, and laborer at a rich man's house. Then with the help of my new American friends I got a job washing dishes at the Hilton Hotel. I never made it any secret from my workmates and the people I talked to that I wanted to go home to the Soviet Union as soon as possible and was saving for a ticket. Convinced of this, one friend introduced me to emigres friendly to the USSR. They in turn took me in

early November to see I. Andronov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in New York. He helped me to contact the USSR Consulate General and I twice talked with my Mom on the phone. He also told me about the statement by USSR Prosecutor General A. Sukharev that no former POW would be punished. Just 3 days later I was in a plane en route for Moscow...."

Moscow Daily Reports Afghan Opposition Activity
PM0711124388 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 88 p 3

["Our own correspondent" M. Kozhukhov "Letter from Kabul": "No Peace"]

[Text] "There is no calm, no peace in Afghanistan. It will come some time. All Kabul and the entire country will be faced with a happy life.... But it will not happen soon. It will come through great upheavals, through the struggle of the new against the old."

That is how Mikhail Koltsov saw Afghanistan in the thirties. The country seemed to him at the time a nest where "7 million half-savage mountain herdsmen and and naive arable farmers from the Old Testament are anxiously moving about." Of course, today this is all history. Nonetheless....

There is no calm, no peace in Afghanistan. An old Kabul friend of mine, a man who is not particularly literate but who until recently would eagerly discuss politics, on this occasion, in response to my questions about how he was doing, only waved a hand tiredly. The authorities say one thing, the opposition another, the mullahs something else. Who to believe, what to expect?

Yet the closer February comes, the more acute and tougher the question of Afghanistan's future becomes. What will happen to the country when the last Soviet soldier leaves its borders? Will the present government be able to control the situation and counter the onslaught of the Islamic opposition or, as Kabul believes, will an option for a reconciliation that suits everyone nonetheless be found?

The forecasts are cautious. The processes taking place in the country are too complex and varied, the role of external factors dictated by the interests of all sides involved in the conflict is too great.

But for the time being the arrows of the political barometers are moving around in a desperate frenzy. With the start of the withdrawal of Soviet troops the situation in the country is even more complex and it is far from everywhere that the initiative remains in the hands of the representatives of the authorities. It is true that the opposition has so far not succeeded in seizing a single strategically important city but the border regions are being subjected to increasing pressure and the news from Qandahar, Zabol, Takhar, and Badakhshan is increasingly alarming. After the Afghan border units had been withdrawn deep inside the country, armed detachments of "fighters for the faith" occupied the provincial centers of Bamian and Paktika, and Asadabad, the center of the border province of Konar.

The war continues to take dozens of lives daily. People are dying in clashes between the government troops and "resistance" detachments and dying during explosions of shells and from the mines that explode under the wheels of automobiles and buses. In the period since the Geneva documents were signed, over 500 people have died from rocket fire in Kabul alone. The "rocket war" is wearing down people's nerves and is striking directly against the state authorities' prestige.

The opposition, whose declared aim is to establish an Islamic system in the country, continues to build up the numerical strength of its ranks, not concealing its intentions to carry out a decisive storming after the final withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Ever new hundreds of fighters are being transferred to Afghanistan from Pakistan, at the training centers there. Stores are being moved deep into Afghan territory and caravans with sophisticated and effective weapons are crossing the border almost daily. Trophies seized by the Afghan Army during recent combat operations include thousands of shells and mines and hundreds of kilograms of explosives. Afghanistan is increasingly being turned into a bottomless powder keg.

The "fifth column" of the counterrevolution is not dozing either. Leaflets are being distributed urging people to go over to the side of the mujahidin at this final, "triumphal," stage of the struggle. Hikmatyar, the leader of the religious fundamentalists, has gone far further than them all: In an appeal to the Islamic authorities he demands that the present Kabul government and all those who do not go over to the side of the "fighters for the faith" be sent to the shari'a [Islamic law] court.

The opposition's agents in the cities are performing active work among state employees, trying to persuade them to cooperate. Special groups are operating to recruit soldiers and officers and party workers. Here too tariffs have been adopted, as they have for carrying out acts of subversion: For recruiting one man with a weapon to the extremists' side the payment is 50,000 afghanis or 20,000 less if he has no weapon, but even that is a fabulous sum for many Afghans. Persuasion and bribery both sometimes achieve their purpose. It is believed that it was the treachery of the local authorities that made possible the seizure of Konduz last August and led to the desertion of several battalions and companies in various provinces.

Against this background the long-standing differences in the opposition ranks are increasingly frequently developing into bloody clashes. Fierce fighting between detachments belonging to different parties are rumbling

now in one province, now in another. What are the causes? As a rule they are of an entirely "earthly" nature: the struggle for spheres of influence, for a larger share of the aid from abroad.

In addition a line of estrangement has appeared between the leaders of the seven opposition parties with their headquarters in Peshawar and the so-called "field commanders"—those who directly lead the mujahidin forces on Afghan territory. At their basis lies the "commander's" resentment that their party bosses were living comfortably while they themselves were shedding blood in the Afghan mountains. And it must be admitted that, using either the carrot or the stick, some of the "commanders" have succeeded in extending their influence to quite large regions. The best known of them is Ahmad Shah Mas'ud, who has in practice emerged from subjection to the Peshawar opposition. Mas'ud's detachments, which used to be based in Panjsher, have gone to Salang in the south and, to the dissatisfaction of the "seven," are letting through unimpeded the Soviet convoys and in their own way, using their own methods, are maintaining peace in the hamlets next to the route from Kabul to the USSR border.

The endless "family quarrels" among the opposition leaders have inevitably led to the point where the idea of alternative elections on "their" territory, billed back at the start of the year, has failed. And the "transitional government" of engineer Ahmad Shah (not to be confused with Ahmad Shah Mas'ud), elected no one knows how or by whom, has been overthrown, it is reported, by the overwhelming majority of "field commanders" and refugees.

This unyielding stance would scarcely be possible if the "fighters for the faith" did not sense powerful outside support. This support is continuing, counter to the accords reached in Geneva. In any event the United States is not bothering to observe its commitments to act as the guarantor of an Afghan settlement. Here is just one incident from the chronicle of the past few days: According to reports from Afghan sources, representatives of the U.S. Administration have handed over to the opposition parties in Peshawar a new aid package of $165 million and a considerable quantity of weapons. Some people in Washington are utterly reluctant to abandon their cherished dream of "setting up for the Soviets" an Afghan Saigon and taking a kind of moral revenge for the old defeat in Vietnam.

Following the example of their allies, the Pakistani authorities are also being zealous. Pakistan is no longer backing the rear forces of the counterrevolution on its own territory and not only supplying it with weapons and advisers. Instances of the Pakistani militia's direct participation in combat operations in Afghanistan are increasingly frequent.

So what will happen—deadlock, war, new bloodshed? Kabul believes: no! The PDPA Central Committee plenum which has just ended reaffirmed that there is no alternative to the policy of national conciliation, that the war is pushing the country further and further into the abyss of poverty and backwardness and dooming the people to annihilation. There is just one way out and it must be sought on the path of concessions and agreements. The country's new political structure which has taken shape recently could become the basis for achieving national unity. The way out lies in creating a government on a neutral, nonparty basis acceptable to all.

So: direct talks with the opposition.... New steps in the foreign policy arena designed to promote the settlement of the regional conflict.... Specific plans for strengthening the armed forces.... Tough measures, right up to arrest, for factionaries who are undermining the unity of the PDPA.... This is the program for the next few days and weeks. The present Afghan leadership is prepared for a coalition, is prepared to share power. But it intends to firmly defend its view in the dramatic and bloody dispute about what Afghanistan will be like tomorrow.

USSR, YAR Amity Groups Sign Cooperation Plan

LD0511225188 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2235 GMT 4 Nov 88

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An agreement on a cooperation program between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the USSR-Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Friendship Society and the YAR-USSR Friendship Society for the period 1988-1989 was signed in Moscow of 4 November. The document, which is aimed at expanding and developing the friendly cultural links between the two peoples, provides for exchanges of delegations, scientific, cultural and artistic figures and students, celebrations of commemorative and significant dates for the two countries, and the holding of Days of Friendship.

In accordance with the plan, film festivals, talks, and roundtables on contemporary life in the Soviet Union and the YAR will be organized, and there will be exchanges of exhibitions, literature, video programs, and other informational material.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Comentary Views South African Municipal Elections

MB0611152788 Moscow in Afrikaans to Southern Africa 1745 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Commentary by Aleksandr Fedorov—read by announcer]

[Text] Central to political life in South Africa last week was the result of the 26 October municipal elections. Even in a situation where diverse opinion is met with disapproval, many newspapers and politicians expressed the same point: The government's position in the elections did not have much influence. People are not afraid

of the punitive measures of the state of emergency, because the issue today is the future of the whole country, for Blacks and Whites alike.

Two matters were of interest: The Conservative Party's chances during the municipal elections, and the percentage of Blacks who participated in the elections. Most important for the National Party was to once and for all deal with the Conservatives, because if they had won, they would have been able to gain a large number of votes in the general election, the date of which, it is said, will be announced by the state president early next year. A Conservative victory would mean the end of the policy of limited reconciliation with Blacks and a return to the fundamental principles of apartheid. Such a development would not improve the reputation and self-respect of the National Party, this year celebrating its 40th year. A conservative success would generally undermine White rule—P.W. Botha's apartheid is a little more attractive, generally because it retards Blacks who still believe the National Party's promises. The facts that 25 percent of Blacks participated allows the government to speak of reform.

The SUNDAY TIMES says in a lead article that the municipal elections showed that Mr Pieter Botha could stop the rightists with a blow from the left. But it is incorrect to imagine the political struggle has ended. The opposition parties—the PFP, the Independents, the NDM [National Democratic Movement]—decided after 26 October on a united action for the forthcoming parliamentary elections. This union certainly poses a greater risk to the National Party than the threat from the Conservatives. The liberal opposition will criticize the government from the left by exposing the government's policy of a more attractive form of apartheid. These parties are already acting by proposing to end separate housing and to free Nelson Mandela. Besides, Mr Pieter Botha cannot forever postpone the issue of negotiations with the ANC.

Although the National Party regards the election results as a great achievement, this purely propagandistic exercise ended in nought. It is clear that the questions asked by the opposition must be resolved immediately and not with limited reform, because the National Party's position depends on the settling of national and economic problems.

Banking expert Nic Barnard recently warned that if economic pressure is maintained next year, it could lead to the impoverishment of Blacks as well as Whites in South Africa. Based on the overall analysis of the situation, one concludes that the National Party will have to review its position and values in favor of the country's population and the party itself. Only a realistic policy, which takes the real situation into account, and not a propagandistic effort, will provide the party with political capital.

Moscow Calls for End to Bans in South Africa

MB0611095088 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] The South African authorities have banned for 4 weeks the publication of the very popular opposition periodical WEEKLY MAIL. The authorities have carried out their threat against THE WEEKLY MAIL which they accused of spreading subversive propaganda, and that was done despite the protests of the democratic-minded public in the country and foreign newsmen. And what was meant by subversive propaganda was the publication of unbiased reports about the punitive operations of the South Africa Army and police.

The article which prompted the authorities to make their fourth and last warning on 12 October described young White men refusing to take part in the clampdown of Black people. THE WEEKLY MAIL also wrote about the draft constitution of South Africa proposed by the ANC. THE WEEKLY MAIL is the third periodical to be banned temporarily this year under the state of emergency law which is in effect in the country since June 1986, and also under many laws on restricting the press. However, such a repressive measure was applied to the newspaper NEW NATION and THE WEEKLY SOUTH, which criticized apartheid and its practices.

But the bans are used not only against the press. In South Africa this a widespread method of dealing with people, organizations, and publications which do not (?support) the government. And the entire legislative and executive system of the state of apartheid helps to conduct this practice, and apartheid means discrimination and racism, an unequal status of people with a different color of skin, plus a different social standing. [word indistinct] of course help to carry out a policy of apartheid, but only to a certain point and a certain moment. And what is happening in South Africa today brings that out.

Repressions and bans are forcing people to stage large scale counteraction. Action causes counteraction. This is a law not only of [word indistinct] but politics as well. That was demonstrated many times in the not-so-distant past of South Africa when the communist party and the ANC, the trade unions, and all democratic activities were banned.

This is bourne out by what is going on today. Neither the banning of 19 democratic organizations in February of this year, nor the banning of opposition newspapers, nor the growing number of outlawed people can (?check) the liberation struggle. So perhaps it is time to stop introducing bans and to begin building relations inside the country on a democratic basis.

RSA Continues To Obstruct Namibia Settlement

PM0811140188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 88 Second Edition p 7

[Mikhail Zenovich "Viewpoint": "They Are Piling Up Obstacles"]

[Text] The Week of International Solidarity With the People of Namibia has ended. It is held annually under a

decision adopted by the UN General Assembly back in 1976 and is designed to activate the world community's efforts aimed at decolonizing this African country.

There are all manner of reasons for the persistence shown by the largest international forum on this score. In all the United Nations' multifacted activity to maintain peace and security and defend human rights, the problem of Namibia ranks as a phenomenally "sticky" one if you compare the efforts expended on it with the results achieved.

Everything would seem to be quite simple: The RSA is obliged to submit to the will of the people of Namibia and the world community, who are demanding the cessation of its illegal occupation of this territory in the southwest of the continent. All arguments justifying the preservation of its colonial status have long since been refuted. Moreover, 10 years ago Pretoria supported UN Security Council Resolution 435, which contains a peaceful plan approved by all sides for attaining independence for Namibia. It provides for the withdrawal of the army of occupation, the transfer of administration of the country to a UN group during the transitional period, and the holding of free elections under UN supervision with the participation of various political organizations. With broad international support Namibian patriots headed by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] advocate the implementation of this plan. Nevertheless, it still cannot be affirmed with confidence that realism will gain the upper hand in Pretoria over imperial ambitions.

Alarm bells regarding the true stance of the RSA authorities rang out recently at UN headquarters during the discussion of the current stage of talks between Angola, Cuba, and the RSA with U.S. mediation. These talks began several months ago and are aimed at eliminating the seat of tension in southwest Africa. As Peter Zuze, chairman of the UN Council on Namibia, stated, Pretoria is trying to block the talks by putting forward new conditions at the last minute. By raising problems that have no bearing on the talks, it is trying to slow them down and ultimately undermine the entire settlement process.

Here are the facts. Pretoria unilaterally changed the previously arranged date for commencing fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia from 1 November this year to 1 January next year. The presence of large South African Army contingents has been noted on part of Namibian territory—the Kaprivi [name as transliterated] belt. Pretoria is impeding the creation in this area of the Angolan-South African checkpoints, that are to observe the inviolability of the border under the accord that has been secured. AFP reports, citing New York diplomatic circles, that the Botha regime is preparing to submit as a new condition for the implementation of the UN plan a demand for the Angolan Government to engage in reconcilation with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorist grouping, which is on the U.S. and RSA payroll. For its part Washington has refused to allocate funds to the UN fund for keeping the peace in Namibia. This refusal, JORNAL DE ANGOLA writes, eloquently attests to the U.S. desire to drag out indefinitely the process of settling the situation in southwest Africa. This looks particularly ugly in the light of the fact that it is the United States that supplies a large proportion of the funds for the forces impeding the establishment of peace and calm in Angola. It is no coincidence that Jesse Jackson, that well known U.S. public figure, described the incumbent U.S. Government's policy in South Africa as "blind and immoral," pointing out that the "constructive engagement" between the Reagan administration and the RSA has turned to tragedy for the people of Namibia. The process of decolonizing Namibia, Jackson indicated, must not be held up by any "linkages" with questions that have no bearing on it.

Which trend will prevail—the path of talks or the continuation of confrontation? I think that hopes of a political settlement have not been exhausted. For this it is necessary to activate the negotiating process and persistently continue the quest for an agreement that accords with the interests of peace and stability in the southern African region. The further development of the liberation struggle by Namibia's patriots themselves will play no minor role in this, I think. After all, one of the reasons which forced the RSA to begin the talks was the marked exacerbation of the apartheid regime's economic and political difficulties as a result of the espenditure on waging the colonial war and destabilizing the "Frontline" States.

SWAPO Leader Warns of Resumption of Fighting

LD0911143688 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Harare November 9 TASS—The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) will resume combat actions against racist occupation troops of the Republic of South Africa in Namibia, if compliance with the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 does not take specific forms by January 1, next year.

This was stated here today by SWAPO Secretary General Toivo ja Toivo in an interview to the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA).

SWAPO enjoys broad support of the Frontline States, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the socialist countries and the whole of the progressive mankind, he underlined. The Pretoria regime and the American Administration are meanwhile trying to find any pretext to hamper the process of Namibia's liberation. The evidence of that is, specifically, their recent demand for reconciliation between the Government of Angola and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group. But this question cannot and should not be linked with the question of granting independence to Namibia.

Toivo ja Toivo expressed doubt as to the sincerity of South Africa's stand and underlined that the Republican Party's victory at the presidential elections in the United States might also exert an impact on the recent initiatives for settlement of the crisis in the region. George Bush took over the foreign policy based on American economic interests and absolute disregard for the rights of the peoples in the South of Africa, particularly Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, said the SWAPO secretary general.

Mali Delegation Studies CPSU Farm Policy

PM0811143188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
4 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mali People's Democratic Union headed by D. Kaba Diakite, member of the party's Central Executive Bureau, was in the USSR 22 October through 3 November. The visitors from Mali were familiarized with the CPSU's activity to restructure the work of the country's agro-industrial complex. The delegation had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Agrarian and International Departments and a number of central ministries and departments and visited the Uzbek SSR.

Mali Greeted on Independence Anniversary

PM0811160988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
5 Nov 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] In connection with the national holiday of the Republic of Mali—the 28th anniversary of independence—the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers have sent a cable to M. Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, in which they convey cordial congratulations to him and the government and people of the friendly Republic of Mali.

In a reply cable addressed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M. Traore expresses gratitude for the congratulations and kind wishes and emphasizes the desire of the Republic of Mali to further strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The cable stresses the importance of the Soviet Union's efforts in the cause of the defense of peace and security and support for peoples struggling for freedom, equality, and independence.

Zambian President Congratulated on Reelection

PM0811145788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
4 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium congratulations to Zambia's President Kaunda on reelection]

[Text] To Doctor Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia

Esteemed Comrade Kaunda,

We cordially congratulate you on your reelection to the post of president of the Republic of Zambia. We wish you good health and every success in your activity in this post in the interests of the flourishing of the Zambian people and state.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Zambian Envoy Presents Credentials to Lukyanov

PM0711135188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
2 Nov 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Excerpts] In the Kremlin 1 November A.I. Lukyanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Obino Richard Khaambote [name as transliterated], newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the USSR, in connection with the presentation of his credentials. [passage omitted]

Greeting the new Zambian ambassador, A.I. Lukyanov emphasized on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and its chairman that the revolutionary renewal of all spheres of the life of Soviet society, and the broad democratization and reform of the political system are inseparably linked with the assertion in international relations of the new thinking, which gives priority to values common to all mankind, the most important of which are peace and the peoples' security. The improving political climate in the world makes it possible to take a new approach to resolving regional problems. The Soviet Union advocates resolving the conflict in southern Africa by political means, on the basis of a balance of the interests of the sides concerned. It evaluates highly the efforts of Zambia, which occupies a prominent place among the "Front-line" States of the African Continent. The coincidence or closeness of our two countries' positions on the most important problems is a factor uniting their efforts in resolving questions of an international nature and in the further development of bilateral cooperation.

A.I. Lukyanov and O.R. Khaambote held friendly talks.

Economic Relations With Third World Viewed

LD0811233188 Moscow International Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU recently approved the government draft strategy on economic relations with foreign countries. This program will no doubt have a big influence on the development on Soviet-African economic exchanges. Journalist (Aleksandr Davis) writes on this subject:

At the present time, all the socialist countries including the USSR account for less than four percent of Africa's foreign trade. This can be explained partly by the fact that the socialist countries' currencies are not convertible. A program adopted in the USSR provides for the convertibility of the Soviet ruble to be ensured in stages. In general, the document aims at linking the Soviet economy more widely with the international division of labor.

Speaking at the current session of the UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stated in particular that the USSR was in the process of revising its attitude towards the economic institutions of the United Nations. Our country attaches great importance to the activities of the Un Economic and Social Council and would like to contribute to making them more effective.

These words reflect the anxiety felt over the deterioration of the economic situation in the Third World, primarily in Africa. The overall GNP on the continent continues to fall while the population continues to rise. The external debt is also growing. [passage omitted]

The USSR and the other socialist countries stress the need to provide a just and comprehensive solution to this problem, which would take into account the interests of the young states and contribute to the stable and harmonious development of the world economy. Not long ago, the Warsaw Treaty states repeated their proposal for limiting the the annual payments of the young states to an amount which would not hamper their economic and social development. [passage omitted]

The USSR believes that the economic problems of the African Continent and other regions of the world can only be settled within the framework of the global system of universal security, and with conditions on abandoning the use of force, protecting the legitimate interests and rights of states, and curbing the arms race. Reducing arms spending is today the only real way of rapidly finding money to help the underdeveloped countries. The implementation of the concept 'disarmament for development' could contribute in the future to the African countries' struggle against famine, sickness, and the rising birth rate, and could aid in introducing advanced technology. In putting forward these wide-ranging proposals, the USSR is setting the example for a model of more just economic relations with the African countries, not forgetting of course their effectiveness and mutually-beneficial nature.

East Europe

Yazov To Visit SFRY First Half of November

LD0911162288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Army General Yazov, USSR minister of defense, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the first half of November.

Dizdarevic Greets Gorbachev on Anniversary

PM0911152388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[Greetings message from R. Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to M.S. Gorbachev on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I send you, esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly Soviet people most cordial congratulations and our best wishes for comprehensive progress and new successes in socialist building.

We are convinced that the high level of friendly relations and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation that have been achieved and their further development on the basis of jointly approved principles accord with the long-term interests of our countries and peoples and are an effective contribution to the cause of peace, mutual understanding, equal international cooperation, and universal progress.

Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency

Poland's Glemp Welcomes Roundtable Discussion

PM0911153088 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 45, 6 Nov 88 p 7

[Interview with Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp by Igor Troyanovskiy in Warsaw: "Cardinal Glemp: Awakening People's Conscience"; date not given]

[Text] Warsaw—Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp answers questions from an "MN" correspondent in Warsaw.

MN: What could be the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland as far as improving the situation is concerned?

J.G.: Our church has always been an integral part of Polish society and is therefore eager to help the motherland during its hard times. The church is willing to use its potential to help solve problams. As far as the church is concerned, the primary means to be used for this end is prayer which will show us the right direction peacefully. The church has vast experience of operating under different political systems during the two millennia of its existence. I think this experience could be valuable for society.

MN: You met with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the new head of the Polish Government, recently. Will the church be participating directly in the affairs of the state?

J.G.: The new prime minister is boldly undertaking headache issues. We are aware of the difficulties posed by the present situation and feel we should not impede his work, despite our own emotions. On the contrary, we want to participate in creating conditions propitious for the country's progress.

The church will not involve itself in the state's policy making; however secular Catholics who consider themselves to be competent in this sphere can contribute to the common cause.

MN: What does the church expect from the coming "roundtable" discussion of the national consensus issue?

J.G.: The whole of society, including the church, is pinning its hopes on the "roundtable" discussion. It will enable people with different views to exchange their ideas and outline a plan of action. And this, in my opinion, would contribute to a better future. The more there are open-hearted and patriotic people to take up responsibility for matters of state, the broader should be the scope of their cooperation.

MN: What's the main idea expressed in the new documents regulating church-state relations, which are presently in the pipeline?

J.G.: These relations have been clarified in many aspects. The documents will seal the present status quo. The church occupies a definite position in the life of the country. Contacts with the apostolic capital constitute the essential aspect of our church; therefore these documents will be related to ecclesiastical matters inside the country and international questions. We need a document agreed upon by both the Polish People's Republic and the Vatican. Work has reached an advanced stage and its outcome could result in a constructive solution for state and church.

MN: What's your vision of the prospects for the development of relations with the Russian Orthodox Church?

J.G.: Our dialogue with the Russian Orthodox Church got off to a very good start. I am of the opinion that we must meet more and pray together. This will be of much benefit. Our Orthodox brethren understand us perfectly, and we have a common aim: to conduct ecclesiastical work for the benefit of society.

Polish Leaders' Revolution Anniversary Message

PM0911134188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[Greetings message from W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and M. Rakowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Polish people the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council, and the Polish Council of Ministers send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the October revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind and prospects for setting up a society based on social justice, and initiated the process of profound transformations that are continuing today in the modern world.

Socialism as an idea and a sociopolitical system is entering an era of great renaissance and is playing a crucial role in strengthening peace throughout the world and ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear destruction.

The ideas of great October form the basis for the successful implementation of the process of restructuring, which is designed to completely reveal and utilize the creative, democratic, and humanist values of socialism in accordance with the requirements of the modern world and society's hopes.

The CPSU's course of revolutionary restructuring opens up broad new prospects for cooperation between the socialist community states, enriches them with new substance, strengthens the partnership cooperation in all spheres, and draws our peoples closer together.

The comprehensive development of Polish-Soviet relations and the coincidence of our parties' views and also of the measures being implemented in the process of restructuring in the USSR and of socialist renewal in Poland serve to prove this.

We are jointly seeking qualitatively new forms of cooperation that accord with our countries' present and future requirements. The friendship and direct contacts between our peoples are constantly growing stronger and deeper.

Poland supports the USSR's consistent peace policy, which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the entire world. This policy is very dear to the Polish people, who have experienced the terrible turmoil of war. Making use of our potential, we will continue to cooperate actively with a view to securing a resolute breakthrough in curbing the arms race, reducing arms, and creating an all-embracing system of international security and cooperation based on the principles of justice and respect for all peoples' sovereign rights.

We are celebrating with you the anniversary of great October during a special year for us—that of the 70th anniversary of the restoration of Poland's independence after more than a century.

The victory of the October revolution was of tremendous significance in the struggle to implement the ideals of many generations of Poles.

The alliance and friendship between our peoples and states, cemented in the common struggle for freedom during the war against fascist Germany and consolidated and further developed in USSR-Polish postwar cooperation, accord with their vital interests and serve as the foundation of our states' security and a vitally important factor for peace and cooperation in Europe.

We will tirelessly deepen and develop this alliance and friendship.

On the anniversary of great October we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Soviet people new successes in implementing the historic idea of restructuring the socioeconomic and political life of your country and further achievements in implementing the peace-loving foreign policy of the Land of the Soviets in the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

CSSR Leaders Send Anniversary Message

PM0911141188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[Greetings message from General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee M. Jakes, CSSR President G. Husak, and CSSR Premier L. Adamac to M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people and on our own behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people, and you personally sincere comradely congratulations and cordial wishes on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened new pages in history and initiated the era of building a humane and socially just socialist society, creating prospects for mankind's comprehensive development. Great October marks the revolutionary and scientifically substantiated entry of the world's peoples into a new historical era of social and national liberation.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people—the pioneers of revolutionary transformations that accord with the goals of great October—have achieved outstanding successes in 71 years. The restructuring which has been initiated and implemented under the leadership of the Soviet Communists' party and which continues the Leninist concept of building socialism by making full use of the advantages and humanist values of the socialist system is new proof of the strength, vitality, and prospects of socialism.

The relations of fraternity, mutual assistance, and cooperation between our peoples have profound roots. The Great October Socialist Revolution and its ideas had a crucial influence on the fate of our country and the formation of the independent state of Czechs and Slovaks, whose 70th anniversary we recently celebrated. The creation of the CPCZ is indissolubly linked with this.

The Czechoslovak people will never forget that it was the Soviet Army that liberated them from the fascist yoke. The revival of our state independence is indissolubly linked with the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is the immutable basis of our foreign policy orientation. It is predetermined by historical experience for which our people paid a high price. As a firm, integral part of the socialist community and in accordance with its own national interests, Czechoslovakia actively supports the restructuring of international relations begun by the CPSU and the Soviet Union. This took the form of the new political thinking designed to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, prevent the annihilation of mankind, consolidate peace, and create favorable conditions for the development of socialism.

Cooperation with the USSR is a firm guarantee of security and successful development for our motherland. On the basis of common aims, we are striving to further develop economic and scientific and technical cooperation and deepen cooperation in all spheres of our relations. Together we are resolving tasks linked with revolutionary restructuring, which is releasing new forces and potential for building socialism. The experience of Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people is an irreplaceable source of knowledge and inspiration for us in fulfilling the goals and tasks mapped out by the 17th CPCZ Congress and aimed at achieving a qualitatively higher level in all spheres of the life of our socialist society.

Dear comrades!

On the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we wish you and the entire Soviet people great successes in implementing restructuring and carrying out the course of the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference for the sake of the peoples of your country and in the interest of developing socialism and consolidating peace throughout the world.

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee

Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR

Ladislav Adamec, premier of the CSSR

GDR Leaders' Greetings on Revolution Anniversary

PM0911131388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[Greetings message from E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The communists and all the working people of the GDR, together with the Soviet people and all mankind's progressive forces, are celebrating the anniversary of this world historic event which opened up the era of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The Soviet people's heroic achievements in socialist building under the leadership of Lenin's party are now being continued in the creative labor aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 27th congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. Accelerating socioeconomic development and boosting the Soviet people's standard of living are of great significance not only for the Soviet Union but also for increasing the attractiveness of socialism as a whole and the effectiveness of its peace-loving policy. This process that is being implemented in your country enjoys our sympathy and complete support.

We feel particular satisfaction in connection with the fact that the recent Moscow summit once again confirmed the community of our views on the fundamental questions of foreign policy and socialist building. The accords on these questions are aimed at continuing, on the basis of the firm foundation of what has already been achieved, to comprehensively strengthen the fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples and raise our multifaceted cooperation to a higher qualitative level. We firmly intend in the future to resolve all tasks of further building a developed socialist society in the GDR in close collaboration with the Soviet Union.

The USSR's initiatives and its work to ensure peace and improve the international situation meet with broad recognition in the GDR.

For its part our state is promoting the implementation of the socialist community's peace-loving course by taking consistent and constructive steps. We see our most important joint task as being to consolidate and make irreversible the emerging change for the better in the world through new agreements on disarmament.

The 71st anniversary of Red October is for us a joyous occasion to wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all the citizens of the Land of the Soviets great successes in improving socialism and in the joint struggle to strengthen peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Bulgarian Leaders Greet Gorbachev, Ryzhkov
PM0811162188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 88 Second Edition p 4

[Greetings message from T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and G. Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send most cordial greetings to you, the Soviet Communists, and the whole fraternal Soviet people.

The October revolution shook Russia to its foundations, freed its peoples of exploitation and national oppression, and released their powerful creative energy for the country's socialist transformation. An historical breakthrough was accomplished in the capitalist system, a new era dawned in mankind's development.

Creatively developing and enriching Lenin's ideas and October's gains, the CPSU and the Soviet people are now implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, effecting profound revolutionary transformations, and by their real deeds are making the restructuring of Soviet society irreversible.

New political thinking and action are establishing themselves increasingly firmly in international relations. The world community highly values the USSR's large-scale initiatives and bold, constructive proposals to eliminate the nuclear danger, achieve real disarmament, and create an all-embracing system of international security for the sake of peace and progress on earth.

The centuries-old friendship between our peoples, the all-around Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and rapprochement, and the fraternal collaboration between the BCP and the CPSU are today acquiring new dimensions and are serving the common cause of socialism. The fundamental coincidence of the goals and avenues of restructuring in the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR strengthen our will and determination to work even more energetically for the sake of socialism's renewal and the increasingly full revelation of its tremendous creative potential and profoundly humane essence.

Dear comrades and friends, we wish you and the whole Soviet people with all our heart new successes, peace, and prosperity.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Bulgaria's Atanasov Receives Minister Durasov
PM0911125988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, has received V.A. Durasov, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

The head of the Bulgarian Government dwelt on problems linked with the implementation of restructuring in various spheres of social life and with labor collectives' work to successfully fulfill this year's plans. The sides devoted particular attention during the talk to the further expansion of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in all spheres and to its deepening in nonferrous metallurgy. Both countries' plans for developing this sector in 1991-1995 have been coordinated.

Bularian Minister on Transportation Agreement
AU0811195588 Moscow International Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Georgi Tanev, Bulgarian minister of transportation, has been on a 4-day visit to Moscow. During his visit, talks took place on further developing transportation links between the two countries and raising the efficiency of cooperation in this field.

The aim of the Moscow meetings was to find a form of cooperation that would satisfy to the maximum extent the needs of the national economies and populations of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria relating to the transportation of goods and passengers. This is a complex task because our mutual exchange of goods and the numbers of passengers are increasing [words indistinct] compared with last year. For example, during the first 10 months of 1988, the volume of goods transported by freight from the USSR to Bulgaria amounted to about 140,000 tonnes. As far as passengers are concerned, during the first 8 months of this year the number increased by 10 percent compared with the same period last year. (?The railroad lines are also crucial for economic links, and reliable arteries must be found.)

This was the context in which the protocol was signed in Moscow today on cooperation between the transportation workers of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. This is what Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways, told our correspondent following the signing of the document.

[Begin Konarev recording in Russian fading into superimposed Bulgarian translation] We have to effect a breakthrough. Many of our problems can be resolved if we set off along the path of creating joint enterprises. Yesterday six scientific research institutes and design offices of the two countries began organizing direct links. The numbers of these links will double in the near future, and on the basis of these it will be easier to organize joint enterprises. [end recording]

We already have positive experience in the work of Soviet and Bulgarian transportation workers under such conditions. Take, for example, the joint servicing of airlines by the Aeroflot and Balkan Air agencies. Perhaps with such experience in mind, Georgi Tanev, Bulgarian minister of transportation, stated with confidence that the agreement concluded today on the joint servicing of railroad cars will increase the safety of railway travel and improve the standard of service.

[Begin Tanev recording] The protocol we have just signed gives us the possibility of further developing the mutual links and cooperation between our ministries, developing specific links between our enterprises and organizations, raising the technological level of railway transportation, and especially of providing automation, with a view to guaranteeing higher (?reliability) and standards of [word indistinct] and transport services. We have a mutual interest in creating joint scientific and production collectives in order to apply the scientific achievements that we have in both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

We have reached agreement with the civil aviation of the Soviet Union on further developing the joint operation of air transport and on improving the method of applying for and providing air tickets, so that both our citizens can travel more easily and comfortably. [end recording]

Romanian Leaders Send Revolution Greetings

PM0911150588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[Greetings message from RCP Secretary General N. Ceaucescu and Romanian Prime Minister C. Dascalescu to M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council, the Romanian Government, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf it is particularly pleasing to send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 71st anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution—the Soviet Union's national holiday.

The RCP and our people assess highly the considerable successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU in the more than 70 years since the October revolution, which was a crucial event in implementing aspirations for social and national liberation of the peoples. We are following with great interest the CPSU's activity aimed at resolving questions of socioeconomic development, improving socialist democracy, and firmly asserting the principles of socialism in the creation of a new society in the Soviet Union.

Our parties and peoples have long-standing, rich traditions of cooperation and revolutionary solidarity which were raised to a higher level through joint efforts during the years of socialist building in Romania and the Soviet Union on the firm basis of socialist principles of relations between states, complete equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

Noting with satisfaction the constant development of relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, we express our firm conviction that the visits and talks held in Bucharest and Moscow and the accords achieved will give a new boost to Romanian-Soviet relations and will strengthen even further the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and in the interest and for the sake of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

We are convinced that by acting together with other socialist states and with all forces that advocate the new policy of equality and respect and mutually advantageous cooperation, Romania and the Soviet Union will continue to make their active contribution to the cause of implementing disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; resolving the most important questions facing mankind; protecting the rights of the people to life, peace, and a free and appropriate existence; and establishing a better and fairer peace on our planet.

On the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send Communists and all the Soviet Union's working people sincere wishes for prosperity,

happiness, and new successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and in the struggle to implement the noble ideals of peace, security, and cooperation between all the peoples of the world.

Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romania

West Europe

British Parliamentarians Hold News Conference

PM0911134588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mikheyev report under the "Interparliamentary Ties" rubric: "Judging Intentions"]

[Text] "We keep a close watch on the processes under way in the Soviet Union and the implementation of the postulates of the new political thinking. I think that as soon as there are sufficient grounds for concluding that we are dealing with clearly defined intentions rather than just an aggregate of new ideas, the whole Western alliance should consider reciprocity and respond to the 'new thinking' by 'new thinking,'" MP David Howell, delegation head and chairman of the the British House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, told a Moscow news conference.

It was the professional interest of parliamentarians involved in the formulation of British foreign policy in the influence that the process of arms control and disarmament exerts on Europe's political landscape that formed the crux of the trip.

A number of members of the parliamentary delegation noted at the news conference that they had received confirmation of the reassessment and reexamination of many aspects of the Soviet Union's political and economic life, of changes to the provisions of the present constitution, and of the fact that Soviet military circles want to "pension off" a number of outdated principles of defense policy. It is now time for the words to be backed up by deeds, so that the doctrine and structure of the armed forces cease to be regarded as a threat by the West, and so that billions of rubles, as has been declared, are redirected to civilian spheres of the economy.

In David Howell's words, there does not yet exist a clear picture of the "common European home," in which numerous differences and barriers remain. However, that should not prevent all-around cooperation among the states of the continent. It was no accident that the topic of the prospects for trade and economic dialogue between the USSR and the West, and the prospects for "integrating the Soviet economy within the international system of market economies," was repeatedly raised. The parliamentarians said that the introduction of a convertible ruble and the regulation of the price formation system are the most important condition for such integration.

Patriarch Pimen Thanks Scandinavians for Bibles

LD0311103488 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS)—In a special message Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All-Russia thanked the representatives of the Scandinavian Bible societies for their generous gift to the Russian Orthodox Church on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the conversion of Russia. The Bible societies of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland decided to send to the Soviet Union 150,000 sets of a 3-volume edition of the Bible. This edition is well known among people studying documents of religious culture, including the Bible, giving interpretations of these documents.

"From the bottom of our hearts we thank you for this gift, which bears witness to the love of the Scandinavian Christians for the Christians of our country, and which has found such a clear expression in the year of the 1000th anniversary of the conversion of Russia," said the patriarch's message.

The official handing-over of the Bibles took place today in the Cathedral of the Trinity of St. Daniel's at the Svyato-Danilov Monastery in Moscow. Filaret Metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the department of external church relations of the Moscow patriarchate, and Gunnar Lislerud, head of the delegation, chairman of the Norwegian Bible Society, and bishop of the Lutheran Church, spoke at the ceremony.

Metropolitan Filaret, who read out the message from Patriarch Pimen, noted that the meeting taking place today is a great event in ecumenical life. He stressed that Christian churches in the Soviet Union are filled with a feeling of enormous gratitude to their Northern neighbors, who have marked the 1000th anniversary by such a very humane act, which will play a great role in the development of genuine ecumenical, theological, and scientific cooperation between our countries.

Bishop Gunnar Lislerud said that he and his travel companions had been touched by the reception given to them in the Soviet Union. He reported that the first thousands of books had been delivered to Moscow. Before the end of the year 75,000 copies will be delivered. The Scandinavian Bible societies hope that in 1989 their brothers in the Soviet Union will receive all the books that have been promised.

After a short prayer the members of the delegation met with representatives of the Russian Orthodox, Armenian-Grigorian, Georgian Orthodox, Old Believer, and other churches. On Thursday the meetings and conversations will continue.

Latin America & Caribbean

Fidel Castro's Revolution Anniversary Message

PM0911151988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 5

[Cuban leader's greetings to Gorbachev, Ryzhkov on Soviet revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Communist Party, the State Council, the Government, and people of Cuba I send you, the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Government, and the fraternal Soviet people the most ardent congratulations on the 71st anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

More than 70 years separate us from those unforgettable October days, which opened up a new era in social development and began a truly new history of mankind.

Today, more than 70 years after the creation of the world's first socialist state, this revolution implemented under the leadership of the great Vladimir Ilich Lenin continues to inspire the peoples to struggle and to affect the course of development of international events.

The people of Cuba welcome the Soviet Union's firm peace-loving policy and the vigorous efforts being made under the leadership of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, whose successful implementation was manifested in the checking of the arms race and in the first steps aimed at saving the world from nuclear catastrophe. These first but important victories have been achieved above all thanks to the USSR's initiatives and to the consistent and flexible policy of its leadership.

Our people also assess highly the Soviet Union's active support for the struggle of the nonaligned countries and all developing countries to ensure that some of the funds released as a result of disarmament are channeled into implementing projects promoting the development of these most backward states. Our people are also grateful for your support for the struggle to establish a new international economic order and to settle problems linked with developing countries' foreign debt, which cannot be paid.

Having successfully resolved in the last few years the tasks of rectifying mistakes and eliminating negative trends, we are following with great interest the implementation in the Soviet Union of transformation processes and we wish you new successes in strengthening and accelerating the development of the socialist society, which is celebrating its 71st anniversary. All these years have been marked by tremendous self-sacrifice and unparalleled victories.

Allow me, dear comrades, once again to express my most profound gratitude for the generous feelings of solidarity with our motherland in all spheres that the USSR has displayed in practically implementing the inviolable principle of proletarian internationalism.

We wish you further greater successes in achieving the important aims outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th all-union party conference to develop socialist society and struggle for peace and progress for mankind.

Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers

Yakovlev Receives Cuban Central Committee Envoy

LD0911132988 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Yakovlev received Camacho, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuban and Cuban ambassador to the USSR. Topical questions of Soviet-Cuban relations were examined in a conversation that was held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

Cuban Military Chief Receives Naval Commanders

LD0511141088 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0705 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Havana, 5 Nov (TASS)—Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, first vice minister of the republic's Revolutionary Armed Forces (RAF), and chief of the RAF General Staff, has received Vice Admiral Igor Kasatonov, commander of a detachment of Soviet warships that is here on an official friendly visit.

On the same day, Vice Admiral I. Kasatonov held a press conference for Cuban and foreign journalists on board the large antisubmarine vessel "Vice Admiral Kulakov."

Political & Social

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session Begins

Routine Presidium Session

LD0911204988 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] As you know, comrades, a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opens tomorrow in Moscow. Many of today's reports have been connected with this event. So, the registration of deputies arriving for the session is ending today in the Great Kremlin Palace. On Wednesday a routine meeting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held, which examined questions about the session. Proposals on the agenda and the procedure of the session's work were discussed and approved. The question of submitting for ratification by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet decrees from the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted during the period between the seventh and ninth sessions of the Russian Federation's highest highest organ of state power was examined. The work of Gorkiy Oblast soviet and economic bodies toward developing cooperative activity in the sphere of production and public services was also discussed. Certain other issues of the republic's state life were examined. The meeting was led by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

10 Nov Session Opens

LD1011073588 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS—A session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Russian Federation opened in the Kremlin today. The deputies to the top state power body of the republic are to consider a draft socio-economic development plan and a draft budget of the repbulic for 1989.

The session is being attended by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other Soviet leaders.

The Russian Federation with a population of almost 150 million is the largest Republic of the Soviet Union. It has powerful industrial, agrarian, energy and science potentialities.

The republic, particularly Siberia, affords a wealth of mineral resources. However, a disproportion in the levels of economic and social development of individual regions of the republic has taken shape in recent decades. Labour productivity in the industry of the far east is 15 percent lower than the republic's average. This is why much attention is being devoted now to the development of the region. A more balanced approach has been also adopted with regard to the development of Siberia's resources, with priority being given everywhere to the implementation of social programs.

The documents are to be introduced to the deputies by Nikolay Maslennikov, chairman of the state planning committee of the republic, and by Andrey Bobrovnikov, the republic's minister of finance.

Gorbachev, Others Attend

LD1011080588 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0740 GMT 10 Nov 88

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opened at 1000 today in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Deputies and guests greeted with applause Comrade Gorbachev, Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ligachev, Medvedev, Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Biryukova, Vlasov, Lukyanov, Razumovskiy, Talyzin, Yazov, and Baklanov. The agenda of the session includes a report on the state plan for the RSFSR's social and economic development for 1989 and on progress in implementing the plan for 1988, a report on the RSFSR state budget for 1989 and on the fulfillment of the budget for 1987, and the endorsement of decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [video shows Gorbachev and others taking their seats among the presidium]

Maslennikov on '89 State Plan

LD1011092688 Moscow TASS In English 0848 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS—Enhancing social orientation of the national economy is the principal feature of the Russian Federation's economic development in 1989, the chairman of the state planning committee of the Russian Federation has pointed out.

Nikolay Maslennikov was speaking today at a session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the Russian Federation, the biggest constituent republic of the USSR.

In the report on the plan of the republic's social and economic development for 1989 and the implementation of assignments in the current year, Maslennikov observed that the plan was being oriented at handling such important tasks as food and housing, provision of commodities and services and environmental protection.

He drew attention to the fact that the Plan's social orientation was revealed in the indicators characterizing the development of producing branches. Consumer gods production was to increase by six per cent, heavy industry output by 3.2 per cent.

The plan provided for a faster growth of labour productivity compared to the increase of pay. The average monthly salaries and wages would go up to 232 roubles, payment in the agrarian sector would amount to 199 roubles.

"The growth of the population's money incomes and their provision with consumer goods and paid services will help real per capita incomes by 3.3 per cent," Maslennikov said.

On the housing problem, which remained acute in the republic, the chairman of the planning committee noted that 1.35 million new flats would be built by the end of 1989. Thus, 16.1 square metres of housing would be available per person.

The speaker paid much attention to measures to improve the ecological situation and ensure rational utilization of natural resources. Over 1.5 billion roubles would be spent on building water treatment and hydro-engineering structures, reclaiming land and other nature conservation efforts.

Acknowledging the unsatisfactory use of results of scientific studies on raising the efficiency of Russia's economy, Maslennikov announced that 703 million roubles would be set aside from the budget next year to finance scientific research, which was 16 per cent more than now.

Maslennikov Report Reviewed

LD1011113388 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Special correspondent Olga Vasilenko report]

[Text] As is usual, today's RSFSR Supreme Soviet session opened with a report by the Credentials Commission on the Deputies' Mandates and with an endorsement of the agenda. The deputies are to examine the draft plans of the RSFSR's plan and budget for next year and to analyze, in this context, the republic's economic and social situation and the course of fulfillment of this year's tasks.

Nikolay Ivanovich Maslennikov, chairman of the RSFSR State Planning Committee, is, incidentally, completing his report on the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development right at this very moment. Let me dwell on what I think are the most important parts of this report.

Let me begin with this year's results. The plan tasks concerning production of many types of output, both industrial and agricultural, are being fulfilled. However, the situation concerning consumer goods is, for the time being, very complicated and we all feel this. The situation is tense in capital construction, too. Commissioning of numerous social amenities is lagging behind and that is why next year's plan focuses special attention on this as well as on solving the food problem, and on the strengthening of the material base of health protection, culture, education, and, of course, nature conservation.

Moreover, the fact that all production sectors in the republic will, as of 1 January, be operating on the principle of a complete financial autonomy and self-financing, has been taken into account.

The fact that the proportion of state orders within the total volume of output has been curtailed from 67 percent to 43 percent also represents a distinguishing feature of the 1989 plan. This means that enterprises ought to assume complete responsibility for expanding and strengthening their direct links and for fulfilling their contractual deliveries.

The introduction of a new system of running the economy raises the issue of loss-making enterprises and kolkhozes—and these losses are in excess of R5 billion. A great deal of serious work has to be done during the remaining 2 years of the 5-year plan so that these losses and waste can disappear.

Let me single out from the report several figures that directly affect the republic's social life: The average monthly earnings of workers and employees will increase to R232 and that of kolkhoz farmers to R199. Moreover, it is planned to raise the wages further for individual categories of those employed in health protection and social welfare, and in culture and higher education.

As for foodstuffs, it is planned to increase their production by 9.5 percent. This task is, of course, exceedingly difficult: after all, the republic's agro-industrial complex has failed to fulfill the tasks for 3 years of the 5-year plan concerning purchases of grain, potatoes, and sunflower.

More than 6,600 farms have failed to cope with the plan for the 9 months of the current year for the sales to the state of cattle, poultry, and milk. Of course, one can always find objective reasons to justify this situation—reasons like the weather or the equipment—we have learned how to do this. But this will not result in more goods in the shops and, consequently, each farm and each peasant should, first and foremost, always ask themselves whether they have been working at full stretch.

Touching on the food problem, the rapporteur also analyzed the situation in trade. Food lines and the chronic shortage of basic necessities, naturally, fail to improve the mood of the people. The question of re-equipment of trade arises here—and more than R2 billion is chanelled for these purposes.

Now for housing. It is planned to build 1.35 million new apartments, the costs being borne by all sources of financing. All the same, noted the rapporteur, the situation in this area is also difficult, as is, for instance, the case of preschool establishments. Approximately

800,000 applications by parents remained on the waiting lists last year. All in all, a significant part of the report was devoted to the social program.

As far as the other problems raised by the RSFSR State Planning Committee chairman are concerned, the important ones are, in my view, the problem of savings in all spheres of the economy; an expansion of the sphere of influence of local soviets; restructuring of the work of the republican ministries and departments; and, most importantly, the need for all republican planning bodies to organize their work so that it is precise and coordinated.

Draft Deficit Budget Submitted

LD1011093288 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS—The finance minister of the Russian Federation, Andrey Bobrovnikov, has submitted the draft budget for 1989 of the Russian Federation for consideration at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, which opened in the Kremlin today.

In conditions of the current financial situation, he said, revenues of the Russian Federation state budget for 1989 were estimated at 120.4 billion roubles and expenditures at 126.8 billion roubles. This means that the budget of the largest republic in the USSR is planned with a deficit to cover which "it is necessary to mobilize additional financial resources or to cut spending by 6.35 billion roubles on the whole."

In this connection the minister noted the great role of the process of completing in 1989 the transition to full cost-accounting and self-financing by all enterprises of the republic. As a result of these economic measures enterprises and associations will have to look for the sources of financing themselves while most types of donation and disinterested budget aid would be sharply cut, the minister stressed.

Andrey Bobrovnikov described "further intensification of its social thrust" as a characteristic feature of the 1989 budget. A total of 58 billion roubles or nearly half of the budget expenditures is set aside for tackling social and cultural tasks. Allocations for health alone will amount to 12.5 billion roubles, which is nearly 11 percent higher than in 1988.

To stimulate the growth of the economy of the agro-industrial complex and to ensure higher living standards in agriculture the state allocates from all sources 87.7 billion roubles, including 51 billion from the budget. "Spending on these purposes amounts to 40 percent of the republic's entire budget," Andrey Bobrovnikov stressed.

Report on Draft Budget

LD1011135688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session: Our special correspondent Olga Vasilenko reports from the Great Kremlin

[Vasilenko] The first morning sitting of the session is drawing to a close. The deputies listened to a report from Comrade Maslennikov, chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, on the republic's state plan for next year. I already acquainted listeners with parts of the report an hour ago. And now briefly about what was in the report of the RSFSR finance minister, Deputy Bobrovnikov, on the budget.

First it was noted that the economic reform required fundamentally new financial policy which would put the economy back on its feet and help the transition to full financial autonomy. But so far putting industries back on their feet in a financial sense is proceeding with difficulties. Hence the difficulties with fulfilling the budget. An effect is being felt from the previously unbalanced nature of the national economy, the lagging of rates of income growth over expenditure, and instability of monetary circulation.

Apart from that, there are also facts such as planned outlays for production of output being exceeded, or shortfalls in the deliveries of goods to the trade sector, on the part of enterprises belonging to a number of ministries, both union and republican. Tasks concerning the extension of paid services to the population are being upset. This, too, creates budget difficulties to some extent.

The circumstances have been taken into account during the work on the 1989 budget. Apart from that, instructions from the electorate have also been taken into account, as have been the remarks and proposals of deputies expressed in standing commissions.

The main thing that makes next year's budget stand out is an even greater attention to social problems. I will outline this later, but now let us have some characteristic figures of the republic's financial program for the next year.

Budget income has been set at the sum of R120.4 billion; expenditure has been set at R126.8 billion. As you can see, there is a deficit in the budget. And this reminds us of the fact that the time has come to begin to live within our means—after all, this represents the most fundamental basis of the new economic mechanism.

Incomes from state and cooperative enterprises and deductions from their profits represent a considerable proportion of our budget. I would, however, like to note here that mutual relations between enterprises and the

budget have been revised. The proportion of profits remaining at their disposal is going up from 63 percent this year to 66.4 percent in 1989

Now for the turnover tax—another source of income for the budget. Its growth should be safeguarded through increases in the production of most diverse goods, through commissioning of new capacities as speedily as possible.

To put it more briefly, all links within the national economy, all labor collectives must bring all reserves into play in order to overcome this budget deficit.

Now how much is planned to be spent and on what: first, the social and cultural sphere: R58 billion. This expenditure is going up by 6.6 percent. Almost R 25 billion is claimed by pensions, benefits, and boarding establishments for childrem, invalids, and old people. This figure has, likewise, been increased in 1989.

However, the main thing is not just to increase the amount of money, but to ensure that it is put to use in a sensible and cost-conscious manner. Much depends on the local authorities and the labor collectives because, after all, it does happen that resources are made available, subsequently to make good the losses accruing from nonproductive expenditure and waste.

What else is worth drawing to your attention? It is planned to introduce on a broad scale the achievements of scientific and technological progress. Well, over the 4 years of the current 5-year plan, the republic's budget allocations for science are going up by more than 40 percent. The main thing now is to have returns.

In conclusion, what measures are planned to strengthen finances and money in circulation? These are, above all, to curtail and eliminate loss-making in production. After all, the total sum of republican losses exceeds R5 billion.

In order to strengthen money in circulation, it is necessary to expand production of consumer goods and the volume of paid services. The questions of accounting, accountablity, and the maintenance and upkeep of socialist property naturally require much greater attention.

All of this was said in the report by RSFSR Minister of Finance Bobrovnikov.

Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is now addressing the morning sitting on behalf of the academy. Lomonosov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, is also to take the floor on behalf of the AUCCTU.

In the second half of the day the deputies are to work within the standing commissions and this we shall describe in our evening casts.

Science Report Presented

LD1011135088 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS—Russia's social and economic development should be accelerated through more efficient use of new scientific and technological achievements, Valentin Koptyug, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation (parliament), which opened in the Kremlin today.

The Russian Federation is the biggest Soviet republic with a population of some 150 million people and a considerable scientific and technological potential. Along with such world famous scientific centres as Moscow and Leningrad, the Russian Federation has branches of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in the Urals, Siberia and the far east, about 2,500 research institutes, 500 higher educational establishments, over 40,000 plant laboratories, design offices and experimental organisations.

Academician Koptyug, head of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that no great changes had so far been made in the attitude of industry and agriculture to the republic's scientific capability which has a substantial potential for world-class achievements.

"Economic is the chief lever to achieve scientific and technological progress and economic restructuring is going on at a slower pace that it should," the academician said.

Koptyug thinks that the narrowing of the gap between scientific developments and their practical application is the only way out of this situation. He calls for the foundation of scientific and production associations which will unite, along with academic and branch institutes, experimental plants and design offices. The work of the ten already existing such associations has proved the efficiency of this kind of link between production and science.

The plan of the social and economic development of the Russian Federation for 1989 gives priority to theoretical studies in the field of high-energy physics, high-temperature superconductivity, biotechnology and information science.

The Russian federation will allocate some 703 million roubles, 16 percent more than this year, for research projects in 1989.

Moscow Obkom Restructured, Staff Cut

LD1011011488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] On 9 November a Moscow Obkom plenum was held. The participants approved the progress report of the Moscow party committee to be presented to the oblast report-back and election conference 9-10 December.

Reorganization of the personnel structure of the oblast committee and of the gorkoms and raykoms of the CPSU was considered. The reorganization is intended to abolish industrial departments and to strengthen subdivisions dealing with party organizational and ideological work and with socioeconomic problems. The Moscow party committee has been formed into 7 departments instead of the previous 17. The function of some of the remaining subdivisions have undergone important changes.

The obkom staff is reduced by 30 percent.

Lukyanov Attends Constitution Commission Meeting
LD0911213588 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] There was a meeting in the Kremlin today of the deputies' preparatory commission reviewing remarks and suggestions concerning the draft law on changes and additions to the USSR Constitution and the draft law on the election of USSR people's deputies. The commission was formed by the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Taking part in its work were the chairmen of the Supreme Soviet presidiums of the Belorussian, Uzbek, Georgian, Armenian, and Estonian SSR's, representatives of party and local soviet bodies, the public, and learned jurists.

The leaders of working groups and deputies stated in their reports that the overwhelming majority of the more than 71,000 responses received by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium fully approves of the draft laws. Soviet people appraise them as being specific and very important steps in the restructuring of the political system which was outlined by the 19th all-union party conference. Fifteen thousand responses make suggestions and remarks with regard to specific articles in the draft laws.

There is a controversy being waged by interested parties over the powers of the USSR Congress of People's Deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet which will be accountable to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies as the country's permanently functioning legislative, organizing, and monitoring body of state power. In this respect it was noted that many suggestions concern the sections of the USSR Constitution that are not directly affected by the draft laws being discussed. It is a matter of such aspects of the life of society as the economic system, the rights, liberties, and obligations of citizens, and national state establishments. The constitutional consolidation of new relations that are arising in this respect is a more lengthy process, which also requires additional working through with regard to the objective conditions of restructuring.

Over 700 responses contain objections. The Council of Representatives of the People's Front of Estonia has expressed its lack of agreement with the draft laws under discussion. Spokesmen of the council were invited to the meeting of the commission. Their position was carefully considered. However, a number of proposals submitted by them were not supported by the deputies.

The discussion took place in a free and businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of complete frankness and extensive glasnost. Comrade Lukyanov took part in the work of the meeting and addressed it.

The commission agreed with the amendments and additions to the draft laws which had been prepared by working groups on the basis of suggestions received during the nationwide discussion.

A further meeting of the deputies' commission will be held in the near future. [video shows deputies' commission at work; only Lukyanov identified]

Foreign Ministry Archives More Open
LD0911165088 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS—"Greater openness in the sphere of the Soviet Foreign policy ensured a greater than in the past openness of the Soviet Foreign Ministry archives," Feliks Kovalev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Historico-diplomatic Department, told a news conference here today. He said that since 1986 the department had issued 17 volumes of diplomatic documents which earlier were unaccessible to broad public. Another 16 volumes are under preparation for publication. About three thousand requirements for reference data kept at Foreign Ministry archives have been met in the last three years.

At the same time, Kovalev noted that approximately 400,000 documents—a third of the stock containing materials of the Soviet period—remain closed as being of a secret nature. Such a state of matters is typical of foreign policy departments of many countries, he stressed.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that secrecy was lifted from 10,000 documents in three years and stressed that this was clearly not enough for the present time of openness. On the other hand, one should be mindful of the enormous amount of work carried out: In order to lift the lid on the documents spanning a 40-year period only—from 1917 to 1958—the number of pages of the text which should be looked through will run into 80 million to 100 million. For this reason, the department intends to draw in this work more qualified specialists, first and foremost, diplomatic service veterans.

Viktor Filatov, editor-in-chief of the Soviet VOENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL (MILITARY-HISTORICAL MAGAZINE), who addressed newsmen,

touched on military archives problems. "The magazine's editorial office works to see to it that documents themselves rather than their voluntary interpreters speak about historical events," he said. "Recently, for instance, the magazine has published the orders which were issued by Stalin and Zhukov in the first months of the Great Patriotic War against Hitlerism, about which we have little knowledge, and plans to publish authentic materials concerning the joining by the Baltic republics of the Soviet Union in 1940."

Speakers at the news conference pointed out that Soviet archives are becoming more accessible to foreign researchers as well. Sixty-five foreign specialists could familiarize themselves with earlier unpublished foreign policy documents in the last two years.

Latvian KGB Chief Credits Glasnost in Interview

LD1011053788 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Latvia: How Glasnost Helps State Security—TASS headline]

[Text] Riga November 10 - By LATINFORM correspondent Bruno Smiltens:

That the KGB's activities were shrouded in secrecy and any information about them was inaccessible was considered a normal fact of life in the Soviet Union just recently.

But the perestroyka reform drive, spreading to every aspect of public life, has reached that agency as well, bringing the KGB, or State Security Committee, of Latvia onto the path of glasnost along with other government institutions.

"I am convinced that such perestroyka processes as democratization and glasnost (or public openness) will most definitely benefit the effort to upgrade the Soviet State Security Service," said Stanislav Zukul, chairman of the KGB in this Soviet Baltic Republic.

"Society is entitled to know what we are doing and this, for its part, will help avoid any lawlessness and arbitrariness in our activities," he added.

Besides, the atmosphere of glasnost makes the KGB's work more efficient and this is essential since "We know that perestroyka has not only friends but also enemies", Zukul continued.

"Appropriations in capitalist countries on subversive activities against the USSR are not declining. The methods and forms of work conducted by the secret services of our adversaries are getting ever more sophisticated and the incidence of acts of ideological and political sabotage is not decreasing.

"It will apparently be right in the spirit of glasnost to use first of all facts when speaking on this subject," Zukul said.

"Latvia's geographical position gives it an important role in the carriage of cargoes involved in foreign trade. Western secret services and anti-Soviet organizations abroad are out to exploit this channel for international contacts actively. The KGB, according to Zukul, has trustworthy information to the effect that they take a definite interest in Soviet sailors and in truck drivers from the Sovtranssavto haulage agency, seeking to persuade them to betray their fatherland.

"This is especially true of the sea ports of Las Palmas, Antwerp and Santa Cruz," Zukul said, pointing to the increased interest of some visitors to Soviet ships in the contents of the safes of the vessels' captains. He added that there have even been attempts to pry these safes open.

Foreign sailors visiting Latvia are known to have been used to gather military, political and economic information, Zukul said. Radio operator Vepier from the French motorship Nautique, for instance, has been found to be carrying a map of the mouth of the Daugava River, showing various facilities, including military facilities, on its banks, an intelligence agent's questionnaire and soil samples that he has taken in that area.

The international mafia is continuing attempts to smuggle large lots of drugs via Latvia in transit containers nearly 10,000 of which pass through this republic every year. Acting together with the customs, KGB personnel here have been able to stop almost one million roubles worth of contraband over the past 18 months.

Besides, more than 1,200 kilograms of hashish worth 22 million dollars were removed from transit containers last year alone.

Another area of the KGB's activities, Zukul went on to say, is "counteraction to reactionary Lettish emigre organizations seeking to foment unhealthy nationalist sentiment in the republic so as to exploit it for dismantling the Soviet political and economic systems".

The "Baltic World Conference", for example, is no longer urging Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to secede from the Soviet Union. Instead, it is proposing that these republics form a "Confederation" as a way to raise and consolidate forces alternative to the government, that is a kind of domestic opposition capable of posing a real challenge to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Anti-Soviet centres abroad are keen to use also individual citizens for hostile purposes, as exemplified by the case of Olga Vaehaesalo. After leaving the USSR for Finland to live there with her Finnish husband, she has

formed close contacts with anti-Soviet emigre organizations and worked on their assignments, for which she has been stripped of Soviet citizenship.

The chairman of Latvia's KGB described the formation of the republican Popular Front as evidence of the growing political activity of the people.

Although some of the front's members, according to Zukul, "make politicaly unrestrained speeches and appeals", the KGB in present-day conditions believes that it is society itself in the first place that should express a judgement on this conduct.

"We, for our part, shall do everything depending on us to prevent the influence of hostile forces and nationalist sentiment on the processes of renewal in society. Democratization is called upon not to undermine the mainstays of the socialist system but to develop and strengthen them," the chairman of the Latvian KGB said in conclusion.

Further on Celebration of October Revolution

Shcherbitskiy at Kiev Meeting

AU0911142188 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Nov 88 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on a solemn meeting held in Kiev on 4 November to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "The Great October and the Present Revolutionary Changes"]

[Excerpts] A solemn meeting of Kiev City and Oblast working people and of Kiev garrison servicemen was held in Kiev on 4 November to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Party, war, and labor veterans, prominent production workers, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations gathered on this occasion in the "Ukraina" Palace of Culture.

Presiding over the meeting were: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; I.A.Gerasimov, I.G. Grintsov, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, V.A. Masol, V.A.Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, S.I. Gurenko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, and K.I. Masik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; Kiev Gorkom and Obkom bureau members; the republic's prominent personalities; and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces.

V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman, opened the meeting.

A report entitled "The Great October and the Present Revolutionary Changes" was delivered by K.I. Masik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary. [passage omitted]

Prominent artists and art collectives gave a festive concert.

Republic Celebrations Reported

PM0911140188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 88 Second Edition p 2

[Reportage by M. Volkov, N. Volynskiy, V. Gerasimov, B. Yevladov, T. Yesilbayev, Z. Kadymbekov, A. Kaipbergenov, O. Latifi, G. Lebanidze, O. Meshkov, M. Odinets, Yu. Razgulyayev, A. Sarkisyan, A. Simurov, I. Tikhomirov, A. Ulitenok. V. Fedotov, V. Shirokov, and D. Shnyukas: "In A United Family. Reportage on October Festivities in the Country. Interview with Demonstration Participants"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]

Tbilisi.

My old friend Georgiy Kurtanidze, a worker at the "Tsentrolit" Plant, and his kindergarten teacher wife carrying their granddaughter were marching in the colorful column of people from Gldantsy—inhabitants of one of the Georgian capital's new industrial rayons, the PRAVDA correspondent in Tbilisi reports. Their daughters were marching in another column: Two of them are textile workers and the third is a student.

"On the eve of the holiday," Georgiy said, "we met with G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of Tbilisi party gorkom. We naturally talked about achievements—there have been some. But the workers stressed above all that we must conduct restructuring more actively and overcome stagnation and routine. Our initiatives are sometimes obstructed by bureaucrats and paper pushers. For instance, the movement 'Not A Single Laggard By Our Fault,' whose launch I called for, has died away. Yet we often undermine our associated plants owing to poor production organization."

The cadre worker is also concerned about something else. In his opinion some people are abusing glasnost and "stirring up" public opinion. For instance, Central TV has concocted the farfetched problem of mixed marriages—as if the republic put obstacles in the way of them... There should also be an increased sense of responsibility on the part of certain journalists who travel to local areas and make superficial judgments about ethnic problems. [passage omitted]

Vilnius.

On the eve of the holiday those who had not read the newspapers very closely were surprised when they passed the square: Why was there no rostrum in Vilnius? Who would greet the ceremonial procession? They were told that at the suggestion of Communists and the public it had been decided to replace the traditional demonstration with a rally and concert.

In the morning a column of working people from all parts of the capital came to Lenin Square and assembled around it. To the accompaniment of the Appassionata Sonata flowers were laid at the foot of the monument to the great leader and verses were read out in Lithuanian, Russian, and Polish.

The people in the columns mingled with the leaders of the republic and the city. A large concert awaited the ceremonial procession participants in Gediminas Square. [passage omitted]

Riga.

Near Komsomol Embankment, where the ceremonial demonstration was held, there was a banner reading: "Restructuring: Thinking, Working, and Struggling Together!" The working people of the Latvian capital took placards and red banners of this kind to the demonstration. Young men and women marched by in fine national costume. In front was the colorful ancient crest of Riga with elements of modern symbols, and ancient flags of the city fluttered alongside scarlet banners.

Daynis Natinsh, one of the best workers at the "Straume" Plant and a technologist in the tool shop, was at the head of the column carrying the banner of Leninskiy Rayon, which was a winner in competition. The correspondent held a short interview with him. The plant workers are getting ready to supply customers with their latest product: Next year they will produce a trial batch of the "Straume-05" kitchen appliance.

"Daynis Vernerovich, are you and your comrades pleased with the progress of restructuring at the enterprise?"

"Yes and no. It's gratifying that we've been able to organize work better. But we're unhappy that there still aren't enough material resources to deal with state orders."

It is a sign of the times that the column of working people from Kirovskiy Rayon was accompanied by a column of members from the People's Front of Latvia, which was set up this year. The demonstrators also included representatives of another organization—the International Front, which has only just been set up. These facts attest to the complexity of the process of the renewal of society's life and force us to think once again about the need to consolidate all healthy forces in the struggle for restructuring and the strengthening of friendship among the peoples. [passage omitted]

Yerevan.

Fall in Armenia is like an "Indian summer" in Moscow. It is a gentle, warm time. This year too Yerevan is sunny, clean, and fresh. And yet today it is seen differently. The republic has more concerns, people's faces are harder. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee September Plenum analyzed the state of affairs in the national economy and the social and spiritual spheres in a businesslike and thorough way. The reasons for the people's social dissatisfaction were directly stated.

Renewal in the republic was awaited like spring after a long hard winter. Party organizations are gradually gaining the initiative and removing careerists and bribetakers who are mired in corruption and clan loyalties. People have come to believe that their words are heeded and that the period of a ruling belligerent minority is over; they have recognized that they need be a silent majority no longer. Of course, not all processes in the present social life of the republic are easily explicable and not all can be welcomed. One thing is clear: People have switched from social apathy to social activeness. And this is shown by this year's October festivities.

The columns of demonstrators included representatives of the city's labor collectives, party, labor, and Great Patriotic War veterans, and young people. Old, stagnant slogans were no longer in evidence. Certain banners appealed "Comprehensively Examine and Resolve the Nagornyy Karabakh Problem," and "We Demand that the Organizers of the Sumgait Tragedy Be Brought to Trial." A short rally was held in Lenin Square. [passage omitted]

Tallinn.

In the morning something unusual happened in the city. The October festivities began in a by no means traditional spirit. Columns of demonstrators moved off carrying banners and placards. They converged on a rally in Vyydu (Victory) Square, moving down four streets simultaneously. This time the republic's leaders mingled with those for whom the demonstration and rally were actually being held. There was a rostrum, but it was used by musicians, singers, and speakers.

What prompted this unusual format for the October festivities? I put that question to Akhto Vellamaa, secretary of Tallinn party gorkom.

"I think that the restructuring of our thinking should touch all aspects of life," he said. "Including the holding of the October festivities."

The "Marseillaise" and the "Warszawianka" were played, revolutionary poems were read out in Estonian and Russian, and the unusual demonstration, rally, and parade in Tallinn drew to a close. But the holiday was not over. Its extensive cultural program was set to continue. The festivities, which lasted a long time and spread all over the city, went on late into night...

PRAVDA Editorial

PM0911161188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 88 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Cause of Revolution is the Cause of Restructuring"]

[Text] "The cause for which the people fought—the immediate offer of a democratic peace, the abolition of landowning, worker control of production, and the creation of a Soviet Government—that cause has been assured."

As they read these lines from an appeal made by Lenin on the morning of 25 October 1917, few of the Russian citizens to whom it was addressed fully realized the magnitude of what was taking place. Power had not merely passed into other hands, as had happened countless times. The Russian proletariat had deposed the exploiter government. A crucial event in world history was accomplished and the irreversible process of supplanting capitalism with the new, communist socioeconomic formation began. The dawn of a new era broke over Russia and over the entire world.

A pioneer's path is a difficult one. There were many tragic pages in the history of our country and people. Blunders, errors, and deformations were committed. M.S. Gorbachev's speech on the 70th anniversary of October gives an in-depth assessment of both the indisputable successes of socialism and the deformations that were allowed to occur. Remembering the past, Soviet people are endeavoring to gain a better grasp of it and assess in a fitting manner the actions of previous generations. We pay due tribute to our great-grandfathers, grandfathers, and fathers. They withstood all the ordeals honorably and transformed a backward country into a mighty power. During the cruelest fighting they stood up for their right to their own way of life and defended their future. Their supreme contribution to affirming the gains of October will never be forgotten.

A correct, honest, uncut, and unvarnished approach to history—that is what gives us strength for the future and strengthens our belief in the revolution's ideals and in the work that the party is carrying out today. We are resolutely ridding ourselves of the obstructions of the administrative-bureaucratic system and cleansing our common home from the slime and mold of the stagnation period so that socialism can reveal itself as a truly people's system. The party finds a reliable support in the priceless ideas of the treasure store of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of our forebears.

"We are entitled to be proud and we are proud," V.I. Lenin wrote soon after October, "that it is our good fortune to begin the construction of a Soviet state and thus initiate a new era in world history, the era of the supremacy of the new class..." Soviet people are blessed with equally good fortune and equally great responsibility today—that of initiating and carrying out the restructuring of society and restoring Lenin's concept of socialism. Continuing the cause of the revolution, restructuring is deepening and developing socialist democracy. This reliably guarantees the irreversibility of the processes taking place. The party will continue to develop democracy and glasnost.

The entire experience of the October revolution shows that problems are not resolved by policy alone and by rallies alone. Actions and deeds are needed in order to advance further and further. Today the party raises the following issue: It is time for practical actions and for increasing responsibility on the part of every primary organization, every collective, and every working person.

Tremendous work has been begun to strengthen the foundation of all the transformations—the economy. A radical economic reform is being implemented. There are still many difficulties here: There are also direct attempts to distort its essence and fill new forms of management with old content, and the stereotypes of administrative-edict leadership are still tenacious. The fact that ministries and departments constantly deviate from the spirit and letter of the Law on the State Enterprise prevents workers' independence from being broadened. Nevertheless, the profound changes and important structural shifts that are taking place in the economy are obvious. The economy is being steadily reoriented toward resolving people's vital problems. The transfer of all sectors of material production to complete economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing and the extensive use of the lease contract will make it possible to return man to the economic sphere and eliminate his alienation from property and the means of production.

One of the conditions of the October victory was the fact that the soviets—organs of true people's power—were in the hands of the working class and its allies, which had created them. Continuing the revolutionary line, restructuring has again raised the question of transferring all power to the soviets. Nationwide discussion of the draft Law on Amendments and Additions to the USSR Constitution and Law on Elections of USSR People's Deputies is under way. These are the first steps on the path of reforming the Soviet political system. We will thus be able to return man to political processes and include millions and millions of working people in the administration of the country not just verbally but in fact. The consistent democratization of our society will lead to the creation of a socialist rule-of-law state.

The friendship among our country's peoples—an outstanding gain of October and socialism—was tempered in the fire of revolution. Working people have seen for

themselves that it is only when they are together that they can put an end to social and national oppression. We will nurture and increase the fraternity of our peoples. The CPSU realizes the need for new, profoundly thought-out solutions to enable us to overcome the difficulties and contradictions that crop up in the sphere of national relations. Reform of the political system will make it possible to create new conditions for the further free development of every nation and ethnic group and for strengthening the friendship and equal cooperation among them.

The October victory was possible because the tested, militant, revolutionary Bolshevik Party was at the head of the people's masses. The CPSU—the vanguard of the Soviet people—is now into its 8th decade at the head of the people. Today, under new conditions, the party is heading revolutionary renewal. Setting an example of restructuring, it is modifying its role in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th party conference. Political reform is beginning with qualitative changes within the party itself. They are aimed at renewal and at restoring their original purity to noble thoughts and proving by the party's every word and deed that it has the right to be the political leader of society.

The fact that the Bolsheviks, headed by Lenin, adopted a creative approach to analyzing the situation within the country and elaborating their strategy and tactics and formulated them in the light of their reliance on the broad masses and on their close ties with them is an important lesson of October. We have learned this lesson well. Today the party keenly heeds the opinion of the people and embodies their will in its decisions, whether it be the elaboration of the theory and policy of restructuring or practical steps to implement it.

Our revolution, labor, and struggle have made a very deep mark in world history and in many respects determined the contemporary sociopolitical makeup of the world. Today new thinking is being mobilized in international affairs. Peaceful coexistence is beginning to be interpreted in the light of current realities. However complex and contradictory the world organism may be, it has a single destiny and a single path. There are no insuperable barriers to a nuclear-free world on this path.

Carrying out revolutionary transformations of society, Soviet people are convinced of their success. This confidence is based on the fact that the socialist idea has lost none of its appeal for us even today. Today all generations retain their devotion to the ideals of October. Thus we have preserved the main thing and the tasks of restructuring—however complex and difficult they may be—will be resolved without fail.

More Speeches at Supreme Soviet Sessions

Estonian Union Official Paap

PM0911171588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated account of speech by Deputy E.A. Paap, of Yykhvinskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR," chairman of Estonian territorial committee of Coal Industry Workers Trade Union, at 28 Oct 1988 morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed deputies! The republic draft plan for 1989 has been elaborated in accordance with the 5-year plan targets and bearing in mind the processes which have been taking place in the economy over the past 3 years.

The draft plan makes provision for the implementation of environmental protection measures and the rational utilization of natural resources. At the same time it is necessary to note that despite the strained ecological situation in the northeast of the republic which has been brought about by the pollution caused by enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Ministry of Power and Electrification, and Ministry of the Coal Industry, these ministries are very slow to take steps to improve the health and hygiene situation. This abnormal situation has led to working people's justified mass protests against the union ministries and calls to close down the enterprises in question.

The overwhelming majority of industrial enterprises, the whole of the construction and the agro-industrial complex, and transport and trade enterprises in Estonia are now working under conditions of complete economic accountability. In the republic as a whole, labor collectives in all production sectors and a number of nonproduction sectors have been switched to new conditions of labor remuneration. Wholesale trade in material and technical resources is being introduced. Various forms of cooperative and individual labor activity are being developed.

The question has arisen: What are the expected results of the economic activity for the benefit of people? Do they correspond to the invested efforts? Judging by general economic indicators, the republic (excluding agriculture) will reach the level envisaged in the 5-year plan. And certain indicators even exceed the 5-year plan targets for this year. However, we do not regard this level of economic development as satisfactory. Estonian working people are expressing their dissatisfaction more and more insistently and are looking for a way out of the present dificult situation as regards meeting the population's requirements for goods.

We see a way out in the union republics' acquisition of economic sovereignty, that is to say, we must really become managers who, strictly in accordance with economic laws, take responsibility for their actions. In our search for a practical solution to this problem, we have come up with the idea of republic economic accountability. The elaboration of this concept is being completed at present. The compilation of preliminary drafts of USSR and Estonian SSR legislative acts to this effect is also nearing completion. Without the adoption of these documents the implementation of the principles of regional economic accountability does not seem possible.

The work of Estonian sovkhozes and kolkhozes during the past two 5-year plans was profitable. Relatively good results were also achieved during the first years of the current 5-year plan. However, 1988 proved unsuccessful. The damage inflicted on agriculture as a result of unfavorable weather conditions totals around R100 million.

In addition, farms' financial situation is deteriorating as a result of the average increase of 40 percent in prices for mixed feeds as of 1 July of the current year.

The Estonian SSR Council of Ministers has asked the USSR Council of Ministers in September to find a way to reimburse republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes from the state budget for the difference between purchasing prices for grain and the rise in the price for mixed feeds. However, this question has not yet been resolved.

Here is a number of critical remarks on the subject of the draft state budget of our republic for 1989. In order to ensure a real shift in its social thrust in the coming year by comparison with the adjusted plan for 1988, it is necesary to raise expenditure by at least 6-6.5 percent. At the same time, as regards specific expenditure mainly in the provision of amenities, acquisition of stock and equipment, and capital overhauls of social sphere enterprises, the needs of the institutions in question have not been fully taken into account. Efforts are under way in the republic to find the lacking resources. We were therefore surprised by what is in our view the unjustified target envisaged for the additional search for financial resources to the sum of R105 million. In other words our draft budget has been compiled to include a 5.2 percent deficit. Thus, according to our calculations, we will have to pay R223 million more into the all-union budget from all revenue obtained in the republic, than we will receive from the budget. It is difficult to explain this situation to the Estonian population, especially in view of what I said at the beginning of my speech.

Serious dissatisfaction and incomprehension have been generated among the republic population by the multiple increase of the tax on transport facilities and other self-propelled machines and mechanisms which is being introduced in the country as of 1 January 1989. As a result of this, taxes on the urban population are doubled, and those on owners of individual transport facilities who live in the countryside are being increased fivefold.

In the course of the restructuring and expansion of democracy which is under way in our country, the political activeness of the electorate has substantially increased. Addressing us as deputies of the supreme organ of soviet power, either directly at meetings or through the news media, voters are expressing profound concern at the nature and content of certain provisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees of 28 July 1988 relating to the procedure of holding rallies and demonstrations and the use of internal forces.

Generally speaking, the aforementioned decrees are needed. However, a number of their provisions is giving rise to concern among our voters. For instance, the utilization of troops to carry out duties to maintain public order should be allowed only in exceptional circumstances or when a state of emergency is declared. And it should be done in accordance with the procedure specified by USSR Legal Code and in no circumstances by a decision of the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Section "b" of Article 5, which states that internal forces have the right to enter people's homes to put an end to violations which jeopardize public order, does not, in our opinion, entirely tally with Article 55 of the USSR Constitution, which guarantees USSR citizens the inviolability of their homes.

On behalf of the majority of voters in our republic I would like to propose that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium does some more work on these decrees, taking account of the proposed suggestions and amendments, and submits them for ratification at the next session. We have submitted our proposals on this issue to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and would like to ask that they be taken into account when the decrees are passed.

Moldavian Gosagroprom's Protsenko

PM0911160188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated account of speech by Deputy V.A. Protsenko of Slobodzeyskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR," first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Gosagroprom, at 28 Oct 1988 morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] It is pleasing to note that the process of the introduction of leasing, contract, cooperative, and other economically accountable relations is constantly gathering momentum.

The very rich potential of contract and leasing forms of labor organization has been reflected graphically and fully in the production of cucurbits and onions. In the past many administrative measures were applied with a view to meeting the republic's requirements for these products. Decisions and resolutions were adopted, but onions had to be imported from Turkmenia and melons from Kherson Oblast. The problems in producing these

crops were resolved only with the switch to the contract method. We now have a pleasanter task to attend to. Deciding where they should be marketed since, without increasing plantations, we have grown much more than we need.

Unfortunately, this kind of overproduction has been achieved only in a narrow sector of food production. In other, key, areas progress is negligible. The fulfillment of the food program is unsatisfactory, food supplies are being improved too slowly.

The reasons for this are many. The main one lies in less than perfect economic relations and the backwardness of the agro-industrial sector production base.

The solution of these problems can be accelerated by means of radical economic reform. However, this will only take place if this reform acquires the necessary momentum. This is clearly lacking today.

In order to provide scope for leasing, it is necessary resolutely and within the very near future to replace the present bureaucratic administrative apparatus with cooperative associations, beginning with the rayon component and ending with the very top of the administrative pyramid. Furthermore, it is necessary to switch administrative and production personnel from guaranteed rates of pay and wages to labor remuneration that will depend on end results, on the quantity of output they produce. Instead of the ineffective issuing of orders by the present administrative organs, the cooperative association boards, implementing the will of the cooperative members, will be able to ensure scope for leasing relations.

In this context it is important to speed up the drafting and adoption of the law on leasing. If the switch to new forms of management is dragged out, the lease contract operators will, inevitably, be placed in a position of dependency on those who work according to the old way. And so this most valuable experience will be discredited.

Cooperative associations, freed from bureaucratic constraints, will be able to channel more effort on the strengthening and modernization of the production base, especially in the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and the solution of social questions which have accumulated over years and decades. It would seem that everyone understands now that without providing rural workers with modern facilities, the country's food requirements cannot be met. Nonetheless, attempts to divert forces and resources away from the needs of the countryside persist.

Indeed, how is one to explain the chronic imbalance in the rural construction organizations' volumes of construction and installation work and their resources? It is due solely to the efforts of certain planners to take away from the countryside what they can, which compels us to build this year's projects with next year's resources. Characteristically, it is especially finishing goods needed in housing construction—pipes, tiles, sanitary ware, and fittings—that are being denied us. People say: they used to build cowsheds and pigsties, they should carry on building these. No gas fittings or weighing and measuring instruments at all are supplied to rural construction organizations under the plan. Enterprises only have one-third of the weighing and measuring instruments they need, and without these instruments it is not possible to switch production to intrashop economic accountability.

Work under conditions of leasing enhances demands on the reliability of agricultural machinery and the standard of technology. The implementation of programs for the creation of machine complexes and systems to mechanize all sectors must be placed at the focus of public control. And it is necessary to ensure that the leaders of these programs are known throughout the country just like leading aircraft designers.

The slow pace of the elimination of manual labor is intolerable, yet in rural construction its proportion is still 60 percent and in other agro-industrial complex production capacities not much less.

The sales of fruit and vegetable produce to all-union stocks are the most backward sphere in our republic, and what is more, it is a completely anonymous sphere. The railroad is not responsible for the freight, for its safekeeping. The consumer does not know what has been ordered and shipped on his behalf. The marketing enterprise has no guarantee that its output will reach its destination and, what is more, reach it within a reasonable time before the goods begin to spoil. The upshot is a total lack of responsibility as a result of which hundreds of thousands of tonnes of vegetables and fruit are lost and unjustifiable shortages occur. A government decision is needed to radically change mutual economic relations and help present economic rivals to finally become partners.

On behalf of Moldavian deputies I also request an additional examination of the question of meat deliveries to all-union stocks since, despite increased meat production, the per capita meat consumption in the republic is falling. This is hardly just.

Comrade deputies! The plan for economic and social development and the country's budget for 1989 which have been submitted for examination by the session are aimed at accelerating the development and enhancing the efficiency of the national economy. I support the proposal to ratify them taking account of the amendments and additions submitted by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

Locomotive Operator Yelayaev

PM0911162988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated account of speech by Deputy S.N. Yelayaev, of Ruzayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Mordovian ASSR," electric locomotive operator at the Kuybyshev Railroad Ruzayevka station locomotive depot, at 28 Oct 1988 morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] Railroad transport is rightly described as the circulatory system of the country's national economic organism. It is known that the scale of shipments and the intensity of railroad traffic in the USSR is three to four times higher than in the biggest capitalist country, the United States.

While duly recognizing the level achieved in the development of railroads, I would like to raise a number of questions whose solution will help to ensure the safety of railroad traffic. We are aware that there is no more important question for us today.

Electric locomotive operator, or assistant operator, is the main job on the railroads; it is the cornerstone of freight and passenger transport. Therefore the people who hold these jobs must become the focus of attention in the transport sphere. In practice the working conditions of locomotive crews are improving extremely slowly. Wages remain low. The average monthly wages of a locomotive operator at our depot total R350-380. Many people may say that this is a good wage, but appearances are deceptive. It consists largely of payments for overtime. We work 210-250 hours a month.

The work and leisure routine of locomotive operators and their assistants is constantly being disrupted. Judge for yourselves. In 1987 some 46 million hours of overtime were worked by USSR Ministry of Railways locomotive crews. In our depot alone more than 200,000 hours of overtime were worked between January and September. At the same time there is no prospect of a substantial reduction of overtime. Frequently locomotive operators and their assistants get only a 12 hour break between trips, and sometimes they have to work without time off.

Another important problem is the provision of housing for locomotive crews. Certain steps in this direction have been taken. Soon 60 railroad workers' families will move into a new apartment block built with their own funds, and largely through their own efforts. However, to say that the housing problem is being satisfactorily resolved would mean lying. Many railroad workers spend 10-15 years on the waiting list before they are allocated an apartment.

The leadership of the Kuybyshev Railroad and the Ministry of Railways are aware of this situation; however, they have failed to adopt effective measures to deal with it. We, for our part, do not want to sponge on others. We are determined to extend the direct labor method construction program. However, considerable capital investments are needed for this. In order to obtain them it is necessary to dynamically increase incomes. Unfortunately, the increasing number of runs with empty freight trucks makes it impossible for us to meet the 5-year plan targets for freight transportation, which in turn entails great financial losses. Our own Ruzayevka section plan allows for 46 percent of runs with empty trucks, yet in practice they account for more than 50 percent. Since empty runs are not remunerated in any way, we lose almost R2 million annually. We are working on this problem. Apart from that we try to earn money by increasing the volume of paid services to organizations and the population and by stepping up the production of consumer goods. But this is clearly not enough.

In connection with the introduction of economic accountability in the sphere of transport, it is necessary to review transportation tariffs in general, and to establish tariffs for the conveyance of empty trucks in particular. Then railroad workers' collectives will be able to resolve not only production but also social questions.

We must not turn a blind eye to the acute need to renew rolling stock, either, especially locomotives. At the moment we are using "CS-2" electric locomotives on passenger trains. This is not a bad locomotive, but it is designed for 1,000-tonne trains. Meanwhile we are increasingly contemplating extra-long trains whose weight is 50 percent heavier. And a modern locomotive needs a good railroad with steady rails and good points.

I would like to say a special word about passenger carriages. Some 40 percent of them need replacing right now. But for some reason the production of passenger carriages is decreasing from year to year. In short, a comprehensive approach is needed to the reconstruction of railroad transport.

Finally, a serious effort should be made to change the style of railroad management. The flood of all kinds of instructions and regulations which continue to pour out from the Ministry of Railways and the Railroad Administration is not subsiding, and frequently they are contradictory or without special significance for locomotive operators and their assistants. Yet every piece of paper has to be carefully studied because lack of awareness of a piece of paper is sometimes used as a pretext for punishing locomotive crews. (Applause).

Vilnius Deputy Kubilyus

PM0911140788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 2

["Abbreviated account of speech by Deputy I.P. Kubilyus of Vilnius Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR," rector of Vilnius State Univeristy, at 28 Oct 1988 morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] I would like to dwell on some vitally important questions which the republic's public would like to see resolved.

This applies above all to ecological problems. Despite numerous protests, the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation stubbornly proceeded with the construction of the No. 3 unit of Ignalina AES without coordinated design documentation. The republic government tried hard to persuade the leadership of the ministry of the erroneousness of this course of action. However, this proved insufficient. It was necessary to stop financing this project.

There is an unsatisfactory situation as regards the purification of effluent, of which more than a million cubic meters daily is discharged into rivers and other bodies of water. Only 28 percent of the total volume of effluent is purified to prescribed levels. As a result of a lack of purification installations or their overloading, especially in Kaunas and Klaipeda, the republic's entire Baltic seaboard is in a very critical state.

Such ecologically dangerous production units as the Jonava "Azotas" Production Association, the Kedaynyay Chemical Plant, the Lithuanian GRES at Elektrenay, the Mazheykyay Petrochemical Plant, and the "Akmyantsementas" Production Association are located in the relatively small territory of the republic. Within their zones of influence, air pollution is 5-10 times higher than the maximum permissible limits. Therefore we are raising the question of the impermissibility of the development of any ecologically dangerous types of industries, especially chemical and petrochemical sector industries, until the necessary environmental protection measures have been carried out at existing enterprises.

From the beginning of the current year the republic's agro-industrial complex has switched to full economic accountability. It was envisaged that during the switch to new conditions the quotas and normatives contained in the 5-year plan should be retained in the 1988-1990 period. However, capital investment quotas, especially centrally allocated investments, funds for many material and technical resources, and in particular building materials, have been reduced in 1989. All this makes the increase in agricultural production envisaged in the 5-year plan and the solution of pressing social problems in the countryside more difficult.

There is one more question of utmost importance for the republic. The targets for the deliveries of livestock products to all-union stocks are being increased. And not just in any way: In accordance with the policy of all-union bodies, the rate of increase of deliveries to all-union stocks in 1987 exceeded the production growth rate of this output. It should also be mentioned that only two-thirds of the government subsidy for products of this type exported from the republic is covered from the union budget. In view of the prevailing strained situation in the supply of meat and meat products to the population, we would like to ask the USSR Gosplan and other union organs to view this question with understanding.

We believe that the USSR Council of Ministers should be more consistent in the implementation of the new methods of management and the restructuring of all activities in the economic sphere. I will only cite the latest example. A USSR Council of Ministers instruction of 31 August 1988 laid down that material on the switch of our republic, and a number of others, to principles of territorial economic accountability should be prepared. Republic scientists, together with competent planning and economic department staffers, prepared a special conspectus which was published in the republic press for nationwide discussion. A competent commission is now studying all the proposals and comments. However, one thing is obvious already. The idea itself met with approval; the discussion is simply revolving around ways of implementing it.

At the same time, without our knowledge, a decision has been adopted in the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1989" on experiments to be carried out in the formation of republic and local budgets on the basis of stable long-term normatives, which considerably narrows down the issue. After all, it is not just a question of the formation of budgets but also of the performance of the republic as a whole in conditions of economic accountability, a question of the republic's economic independence and its constitutional rights. In this connection, I believe, the last paragraph of Article 6 of the draft Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development in 1989 cannot be passed in its present form. The other articles can be adopted, bearing in mind the comments made here. Thank you for your attention.

Dagestan Obkom Official Yusupov

PM0911152188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4

["Speech by Deputy M.Yu. Yusupov of Makhachkalinskiy Electoral Okrug Dagestan ASSR," first secretary of Dagestan CPSU Obkom, at 28 Oct 1988 afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] All production sectors are switching to economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing in 1989. The amount of output switched to direct ties under

contracts among enterprises is increased considerably in connection with the reduction of the proportion of the state order in the plan. This fundamentally changes the content of the 1989 plan because its base is now determined by the size of contracts concluded. However, the process of concluding contracts is proceeding slowly and encountering great difficulties and there have been many instances of rejection by enterprises on the grounds of unprofitability of production. This applies in particular to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. In our republic, for example, the majority of enterprises were able to meet only 70-80 percent of the requests for contracts. The discussion of the plans in the deputies' commissions showed that a similar situation exists in other parts of the country, too. I believe that the USSR Gossnab and ministries and departments should clearly define their positions in the organization of this work and consider how to achieve the transition to contractual relations more quickly and painlessly so as to avoid disruptions, particularly in the initial stage.

Or take, for instance, the switch to wholesale trade. This is a state matter and an important one, but how is it being tackled? This year, for example, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR's "Dagestanstroy" association switched to wholesale trade. What happened? The resources provided for wholesale trade continue to be strictly limited. What is more, those quotas have been reduced by 20-30 percent in comparison with last year's funds. Thus, the new form contains the old substance, which has imposed the most difficult conditions on the association's labor collective.

The expansion of the country's power industry base is one precondition for implementing the course toward the acceleration of socioeconomic development. However, the fulfillment of the USSR Energy Program is greatly behind schedule, as deputies noted in the preparatory commissions. A number of radical measures must be taken to eliminate this backlog. It is necessary to accelerate the commissioning of capacities, particularly in those regions where the energy balance remains under strain. This is true of the North Caucasus region now. We think that questions of accelerating hydroelectric power construction deserve serious attention from the Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex and the USSR Gosplan. We would ask them to examine our proposals. Especially since this is not the first time that we have raised these questions.

The acceleration of our republic's socioeconomic development is very much connected with the efficient use of labor resources. This problem remains acute in view of the high population growth and inadequate level of production development, especially in mountain regions. Recently more than 50 new enterprises and subsidiaries have been created, particularly in mountainous locations. These subsidiaries guarantee to fulfill industry's orders for the manufacture of components and subassemblies. An interesting form of integration between industry and kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been found, namely industrial-crop cultivation shops and teams which, while remaining part of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz, produce output to enterprises' orders on the basis of economic accountability.

It is very important now to accelerate the process of strengthening the soviets' authority on their own territories and of overcoming the domination of departmentalism which has occurred. We understand that we ourselves must show greater persistence and exactingness. On the other hand, we would like union ministries and departments to become more actively involved in this. After all, the measures to create small enterprises and subsidiaries, which are efficient from the viewpoint of the national economy's interests, do not always find support among sectoral leaders.

At the same time we can see that the republic is making far from full use of the opportunities and production potential and is slow to eliminate passivity and parasitism. There are still quite a few enterprises which are not fulfilling the supply plans. We realize that all this requires us to intensify our organizational and political work and take vigorous actions to achieve fundamental changes in the socioeconomic sphere.

Kiev Deputy Zgurskiy

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["Abbreviated account of speech by Deputy V.A. Zgurskiy (Kiev City Electoral Okrug, Ukrainian SSR)," chairman of Kiev Gorispolkom, at 28 October 1988 joint evening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies, restructuring has confronted society with new phenomena generated by the deepening democratization of all aspects of our life. The decree under scrutiny at this session defines and systematizes our relations vis-a-vis these new phenomena. It is needed, and this is clear, as a reliable instrument for the implementation of the policy of glasnost and democratization.

In Kiev, as in certain other of the country's major cities, there arose prior to the decree certain, what one might call intractable, problems concerning the conduct of rallies and demonstrations held on the initiative of informal associations. We did not, of course, have any experience in these matters. We have begun to seek acceptable paths and to consult with our colleagues in other cities.

But life has continued to thrust new and sometimes very complex situations upon us. We have keenly felt the need for a legal document that would clearly define the scope of action of the organs of power while promoting the full exercise of citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms.

With the issuing of the decree we have finally obtained such safeguards. Although, this is not, of course, sufficient on its own. It is necessary to work constantly with people and explain the provisions of the document in an atmosphere of openness and pluralism of opinion, and to search jointly for ways of solving pressing problems. It is important here that the interests of the cause, society, and the people should prevail over group ambition and group selfishness.

We have already seen for ourselves how often serious citywide problems, whose solution requires a very great deal of work by soviet organs, are raised at rallies and meetings. Emotional outbursts are in many instances the vigorous expression of acute problems. Some months ago passions raged in Kiev around the siting of a second main railroad station. Its rapid construction is a crying need for our city.

Just think about it: A single main station in a city of almost 3 million! It is buckling under the strain, as it were, and has long since reached saturation point as far as its handling capacity is concerned. We have been seeking a solution to this grave situation for many years. There are no vacant lots in the city. We studied in detail 12 different site options. Only one was suitable—the settlement of Bykovnya, and that has been incorporated in our general plan. A layout has already been prepared and construction is to start next year. But an informal group "Nebayduzhi" ("The Concerned"), created in Bykovnya, started collecting signatures, holding rallies, and arousing everyone, demanding the cancellation of the station's construction in the vicinity of the settlement. The objective was to stop construction by any means.

In this connection the question was submitted to Kievans for their extensive discussion. Energetic discussion was carried out in the city's newspapers for several months. Deputies and a large group of specialists got down to in-depth study of the question. The question was examined at a joint session of three standing commissions with the participation of the "Nebayduzhi." Moreover, the representatives of Bykovnya used the forum to put forward their case.

The commissions decided to submit the question to a session of the Kiev Soviet, but prior to that requested the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium to carry out its own environmental and economical investigation of the future construction site. On the basis of the investigation findings the Academy of Sciences (again in the presence of informal organization members) determined that the station could be constructed but that the layout required certain improvements and modifications. The city soviet session, after energetic debate during which the inhabitants of Bykovnya were given the opportunity to take the floor, voted by an overwhelming majority to adopt the decision to construct the station in the settlement of Bykovnya.

But the following fact also came to light at the session, namely, that the "Nebayduzhi" group was guided in its actions by, it transpired, personal interests, rather than the interests of the settlement. It was learned from deputies, for example, that the leader of the "Nebayduzhi" group had come to Kiev several years earlier and bought a large house in Bykovnya for R67,000. In this situation he was defending his own house rather than his settlement. This shows that the initiative groups of informal associations are not always headed by objective people who are sincerely concerned for society.

We must get down to the bottom of all these and other such nuances and must influence events, freeing them from the thrall of ambition and chance and channeling them in a restructuring direction. This decree will serve as a fine foundation here. People must be widely informed on legal questions, including this decree.

In this matter the press should do more work. I think it is time to convince the mass media of the need for information: Comrades, please provide us with objective information, do not be led on by those who try to undermine confidence in soviets' exercice of the requirements of our laws by exploiting the noble slogans of glasnost and democratization. We clearly need to work more together with the people; they must know everything, absolutely everything, there will then be fewer mistakes made.

We have seen for ourselves that the application of the decree is a vital imperative of the times, and that it is in the interests of the poople and the development of the socialist system. I support the proposal that the decree be ratified. (applause)

Amur Obkom Chief Sharin

PM0911133788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated account of "Speech by Deputy L.V. Sharin of Belogorskiy Electoral Okrug Amur Oblast," first secretary of Amur CPSU Obkom, at 28 Oct 1988 afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] Industrial production in the Far East economic region is to increase by 150 percent by the year 2000 and by 170 percent in Amur Oblast. The industrial complex, transport, and other national economic sectors will develop at a fast pace.

The course of plan fulfillment this year shows that the oblast's economy is developing largely in line with the targets of the 5-year plan and the "Far East" program.

But many things are still not right. Progress in the fulfillment of the long-term program is giving rise to serious fears about its full and timely implementation, especially in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The point is that the 5-year plan provides for the production of more

than 40 percent of industrial output in the 2 years remaining based on the expectation that new capacities in the fuel and energy complex will be commissioned. However, construction at those sites is extremely unsatisfactory. The schedules for the commissioning of the first unit at the Bureyskaya GES, due in 1990, and the second phase of the Blagoveshchenskaya TETs have effectively already been disrupted. The commissioning of phase one of the Yerkovetskiy open cut coal mine is in great doubt. The modernization of the machine building plants and the construction of a powdered limestone plant with a capacity of 2 million tonnes a year could be improved.

It is fair to ask: Why is there this considerable disruption of the construction schedules for virtually all the most important projects in Amur Oblast? The fact is that the oblast has an extremely poor material base for construction production. For the development of its own base this year the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR has allocated just R19 million to the "Amurstroy" Territorial Construction Association whereas at least R30 million is needed and there is no perceptible increase in resources for that work in 1989 either. I do not think that the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR or its minister, Comrade A.A. Babenko, do not understand the urgency and importance of this problem. However, the planning organs are allocating the ministry an extremely small amount of resources for the strengthening of the construction base, and these resources are simply inadequate. Therefore, we propose that construction organizations be provided with resources as a priority and that they be spared the need to go on "haggling" with clients over the amount of resources and the list of production units that construction workers need and that clients be spared a problem which they could do without. I believe that such a solution would enable the people's money to be used more rationally and construction times reduced.

The backlog in the fulfillment of targets for the development of the social sphere is causing particular alarm to the party obkom and the oblast soviet. Many ministries and departments have postponed more than 50 percent of the construction of housing, schools, preschool institutions, and other social, cultural, and consumer facilities in the "Far East" program to the last year of the current 5-year plan, in other words, they have knowingly condemned them to failure. Housing construction cannot be doubled in 1 year. This affects first and foremost the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Light Industry, and in particular the USSR Ministry of Railways. But why in particular the Ministry of Railways? Because the housing, social, cultural, and consumer situation here is not merely complex, it is intolerable. Leaving aside the provision of facilities in cities, settlements, and stations along the Baykal-Amur Railroad, where recently there has been an improvement in housing, social, cultural, and consumer problems, the stations and rail workers' settlements on the Trans-Siberian Railway under the jurisdiction of the Transbaykal and Far East railways are in an extremely dilapidated and shoddy condition. The reason for this is that the leaders of the Transbaykal and Far East railways focus the attention and efforts of construction workers on those sections where their administrations are located while the rest are treated as the poor relations. The USSR Ministry of Railways should seriously examine this matter and not be content with average plan indicators in construction.

Amur Oblast has great potential in the agro-industrial complex. The oblast is carrying out a construction program to improve living conditions in the countryside and attract extra manpower. Last year and this year, however, the volumes of construction by the own resources method have begun to fall. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are keen to use the own resources method but on one condition: the normal provision of material resources. Can they count on that now? This year, for example, capital construction projects are to receive 87 percent of their cement from funds whereas they have actually received a little over one-third from the stocks allocated in the first 9 months. Construction materials are also allocated from that amount for own resources building. If only it were a question of cement. A similar situation is developing with many components. We believe that the own resources method, which is most advantageous to the state, should be fully provided with construction materials first of all. And we would ask the USSR Gosplan to take that into account.

Allow me to draw your attention to another important problem. The oblast's party and soviet organs are paying great attention to expanding foreign economic ties with countries in Asia and the Pacific and regards them as an important factor for economic and social development.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations must help people in the Far East in the efficient organization of business-like cooperation with Asian and Pacific countries. The utmost independence and initiative must be granted to local organs of power, state enterprises, and cooperative organizations.

'Good Plan' Viewed After Supreme Soviet Session

PM0911153588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "1989: Change of Priorities"]

[Text] In May 1921 V.I. Lenin, preparing to speak at the Fourth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions, compiled a speech plan: It had 22 points—terse notes, written for himself. Here are the two final points of Lenin's notes:

"21. Labor discipline, raising labor productivity, organization of labor, increasing the quantity of foodstuffs, merciless struggle against slovenliness and bureaucracy.

"22. Thus shall ye triumph."

You cannot help recalling these words now, when analyzing the work of the 11th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. The balanced, strictly realistic, constructive approach toward the solution of urgent national economic problems. The businesslike, frank nature of their discussion. Strict economic computations and calculations instead of ostentatious twaddle and importunate calls to "boost," to "accelerate," to "ensure," and equally unbinding promises to "fulfill and overfulfill." The utmost consideration both of public opinion as a whole and of the voters' specific wishes. The singling out of new priorities which accord with society's present requirements and potential—both in the tasks of the coming national economic year and in the ways to resolve them. These are probably the most important features of the session's work.

The adopted decisions mean that the party's principled guidelines for the social sphere's accelerated development have been embodied in a perfectly real and reliable form. It is a question here not of partial, local tasks but of resolving the entire package of problems in which every Soviet family is interested.

Above all, the fundamental proportions between consumption and accumulation in the national income structure are changing. The share of funds channeled into consumption and sociocultural construction is increasing to 81.6 percent against 78.5 percent according to the 5-year plan estimates for 1989. In industry the growth in group "B" (consumer goods production) will exceed the growth in group "A" (production of the means of production) by 130 percent. Our country has never known such high priorities.

Quite naturally, the deputies' attention was centered on the Food Program. Some positive progress has already become apparent in its realization. And yet the results achieved still cannot satisfy us. The cardinal measures for developing the agro-industrial complex enshrined in next year's program will make it possible to increase per capita meat consumption by 2 kg compared with 1987, milk consumption by 27 kg, and vegetable consumption by 24 kg.

On the whole, it is planned to increase consumer goods production by R21.2 billion at retail prices compared with the plan for this year. This includes R5.2 billion for foodstuffs and R16 billion for nonfood goods.

Resolute development of the services sphere. Expansion of the volumes of housing and sociocultural construction. Improvement of the ecological situation. Improvements in health care and public education. Better pension provision for certain categories of working people. It is hard even to list all the spheres of our life in which the plan provides for important changes expressing the needs of very different social strata of the population...

A clear change of priorities has occurred in the means of resolving the set tasks. Economic methods of managing the economy are distinctly coming to the fore, ousting the usual administrative levers. This is manifested, above all, in the fact that enterprises in all sectors of physical production are switching to full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. Consequently, new possibilities are opening up for the use of commodity-money relations and the shaping of a socialist market.

Next year the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab cease to be the sole holders and distributors of all resources. The number of centrally distributed resources will fall from 5,100 items in 1988 to 546 in 1989, or a more than ninefold drop. Wholesale trade will increase to R115 billion against R40 billion this year. Finally, the proportion of state orders in the overall production volume has fallen sharply.

Next year's plan is oriented toward the most progressive forms of management. At the USSR Supreme Soviet session people spoke again and again about the lease contract: its advantages, the methods for introducing it, and the difficulties that have arisen here. Deputies pointed out that the development of lease relations with regard to the means of production is possible not only in agriculture but also in other sectors. There is one fundamental aspect here: the better use of socialist property and labor collectives' enhanced responsibility and interest in this. The advantage is obvious for everyone: for the person, the collective, and the state.

Expansion of the cooperative movement. Citizens' individual labor activity. Creation of joint enterprises with foreign firms. And legal support for all the new forms of economic activity created by restructuring. Many such questions were discussed in detail at the USSR Supreme Soviet session which has ended.

Does what has been said mean that all the problems have now been solved and a cloudless life awaits us? Of course not.

The session spoke frankly, probably for the first time, about the country's grave financial situation. And it will not be possible straightaway to undo all the complex, involved little knots tied during the long stagnation years. The shortfall of financial resources next year has been set at R36.3 billion. This is 7.3 percent of the volume of the state budget. What is the matter? The achievements of scientific and technical progress are being introduced only slowly. The new economic mechanism is not yet producing a proper return. Nonproductive expenditure and losses in the national economy amount to more than R24 billion a year. And stocks of surplus material assets total approximately R470 billion, or more than 50 percent of the gross national product. Because of a drop in the capital-output ratio alone we

will not obtain approximately R2 billion in national income this year. This naturally increases production costs and requires additional capital investments.

In short—and this too was stated at the session—none of us can expect an easy life. A good plan has been adopted. But it still has to be realized. We would not like to repeat banal phrases, but... Material assets are produced only by him who stands right at the machine tool. The rest either help him or (and this used to happen!) hinder him. Of course, it is not so easy to acquire a taste for being the master of production, the master of one's enterprise, and the master of one's country. But it is no coincidence that the coming economic year has coincided with the reform of society's political system, with the further development of democracy and glasnost, and with the presentation to every Soviet citizen of the rights which belong to him.

And here we wish once again to recall Lenin's words. Discipline. Raising labor productivity. Increasing the quantity of foodstuffs. And—merciless struggle against slovenliness and bureaucracy. Everything that was said then has been enshrined in the decisions of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet Session.

"Thus shall ye triumph."

Yakutsk Internal Affairs Minister Dismissed

PM0911143188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed "Followup" feature: "Unworthy of Ministerial Office"]

[Text] The editorial office has received official responses to the article entitled "Collision" which appeared in issue 242 of IZVESTIYA last August and described the unworthy behavior of the Yakutsk ASSR internal affairs minister.

From the Yakutsk CPSU Obkom

The CPSU Obkom Bureau noted that the article correctly reflects the facts concerning the unworthy actions of Yu.V. Kaydyshev, member of the CPSU and Yakutsk ASSR internal affairs minister, and the perfunctory approach to elucidating the facts of what happened shown by V.A. Mineyev, member of the obkom and chief of the Lena River Steamship Association, M.F. Spiridonov, member of the CPSU and chief of the shipping inspectorate, and the Yakutsk ASSR MVD party organization.

Yuriy Vasilyevich Kaydyshev, member of the CPSU and Yakutsk ASSR minister of internal affairs, has been severely reprimanded and has had his record card endorsed for being in charge of an unregistered launch without a current license while in what was, according to the testimony of a number of eyewitnesses, an intoxicated state; for causing damage to the motor ship "Meteor-188"; for provocative and insulting behavior toward the motor ship's captain, Comrade G.N. Kuznetsov; and for lack of sincerity during the investigation of the circumstances of the incident. It is deemed impossible for Comrade Yu.V. Kaydyshev to continue as Yakutsk ASSR minister of internal affairs.

Aleksey Gennadiyevich Shmelev, member of the CPSU and Yakutsk ASSR deputy minister of internal affairs, has been reprimanded and has had his record card endorsed for use of an unregistered official launch; for inactivity concerning the wrongful actions of Comrade Yu.V. Kaydyshev; and for insincerity during the party investigation.

Party proceedings have been taken against Comrade Spiridonov, CPSU member and chief of the Lena Basin Shipping Inspectorate; Comrade Protsenko, CPSU member and chief of the Yakutsk Internal Affairs Transport Department; and Comrade Donskoy, CPSU member and secretary of the MVD party committee apparatus, for their perfunctory approach to party verification of Comrade Kaydyshev's unworthy actions. The question of the accountability of Comrade Mineyev, chief of the Lena steamship association, will be subject to further examination.

[Signed] V. Shamshin, secretary of the CPSU Obkom

From the USSR MVD

The circumstances set forth in the IZVESTIYA article entitled "Collision" have been checked on a visit to the scene.

During the investigation of the incident referred to in the article Comrade Yu.V. Kaydyshev, Yakutsk ASSR minister of internal affairs, did indeed behave in a provocative manner and, in the presence of witnesses, made insulting comments about the personal and professional qualities of ship's captain G.N. Kuznestov and threatened to have him dismissed; flaunting his official position, he demanded that the leaders of the Lena River Steamship Association be summoned from home outside working hours, though their presence during the investigation of such an incident was not required. According to the testimony of eyewitnesses, Kaydyshev was in an intoxicated state at the time.

By decision of the USSR MVD Collegium Yu.V. Kaydyshev has been dismissed from his post for these violations.

A.G. Shmelev, Yakutsk ASSR deputy minister of internal affairs, and I.F. Protsenko, chief of the USSR MVD Yakutsk Internal Affairs Transport Department, have been subject to disciplinary and party proceedings.

The USSR MVD is taking measures to enhance the standard of educational and party political work with personnel belonging to the Yakutsk ASSR MVD.

[Signed] A. Shapovalov, first deputy chief of the USSR MVD Personnel Administration

Vilnius University Agrees to Curriculum Changes

LD2810224388 Vilnius in English to North America 0100 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Summary] The Academic Council of Vilnius University had a long meeting which lasted late into the night. The meeting's results met almost all of the students' demands.

Atheism, as a course, is to be replaced by a course on the history of religion, and this course will be optional.

The state examination in scientific communism will be replaced by a colloquium, which will not be graded.

The students had protested the one-sidedness with which Marxism-Leninism is taught and urged that different philosophical and methodological outlooks other than Marxism be taught openly.

Plan for Belorussian Atomic Plant Protested

PM0811113788 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 88 p 2

[Readers' letter carried as part of "Pulse-88" feature: "When the Fog Has Lifted"]

[Text] **Over the last few years, Belorussia's residents have been perturbed with persistent regularity by news that an AES will be sited first in one part of the republic, then in another.**

The power station has been shifted all over the place—first near Minsk, then near Tolochin.... It was kicked out of everywhere. Why? Because the departments are playing a dishonest game on a dark pitch, in the semidarkness of secrecy and without consulting public opinion. The silence of the republican press and mass media is also perplexing.

The fog of uncertainty was lifted only when the weekly LITARATURA I MASTATSTVA published in a recent issue the article "Mezha" by Vitebsk journalist S. Naumchik. The republic's public is alarmed: This time the technocrats have set their sights on the Vitebsk region. And even though local authority organs deem it inexpedient to site the AES in the oblast's territory, surveying work is going on at full speed.

The planners' arguments? It appears that Lake Mezha was created by the Lord for the sole purpose of planting a nuclear giant on its shore, since the surrounding area is distinguished by "insignificant population density."

This is true, alas. During the last war, the Hitlerites burned alive 32 residents of Mezha Village, and dozens of villagers did not come back from the front. One in four of the republic's residents died. The numbers in Vitebsk Oblast were one in three. Prior to that, there was dekulakization and exile, famine and Stalin's bloody terror. The war was followed by famine once more and then, for many years, by functionaries' ill-starred economic management. Just go there and see for yourselves the moss-covered peasant huts with dilapidated roofs and boarded-up windows....

Powerful equipment arrives as soon as the last hut in a village is abandoned: it brings down the house, plows up the yard, and even takes in the cemetery to avoid having to come back sometime in the future. This is how what was once a densely populated region acquired the "insignificant density" so desired by the power industry. Incidentally, there have been 38 major industrial enterprises built in the oblast over the last 20 years, and this has resulted in a sharp decline in the size of the working population in villages. Right now there is a 25-percent shortage of cadres on the oblast's farms. There can be no question that the erection of an AES and a power industry workers' city for 50,000 residents will render the work force problem virtually insoluble.

The planners have thought up yet another argument—apparently Gorodokskiy Rayon is perfectly suited to supply water for the AES's operations. True enough, on condition that "appropriate engineering work for an additional annual supply of up to 300 million cubic meters from the Western Dvina River during the spring and fall" is organized and implemented. Long-suffering Western Dvina River! Some 18 months ago (28 January 1987), LITERATURNAYA GAZETA wrote about the building of the Daugavpils AES, which threatened to flood 150 population centers in Belorussia and Latvia and to destroy thousands of hectares of fields and meadows. The public succeeded in halting the implementation of this foolish (and secret!) project. And now we are facing a diametrically opposite threat—shoaling. Has the power industry department thought of the possible ecological consequences? Of the unique natural reserves located near Lake Mezha?

In giving its consent to the construction of the Belorussian AES, the republic leadership did not take into account the consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy. Ignoring these consequences and derisively dubbing them "radiophobia" means nothing but perceiving the Belorussian land as an ordinary construction site, and unscrupulously exploiting the Belorussian people's supposedly obliging nature.

Oh, this famous Belorussian "obliging nature" of ours, which, not without the bureaucrats' help, has been elevated to the status of almost a national virtue! Readiness to put up with absolutely everything: We put up

with salinated Soligorsk, smoke-engulfed Mogilev, gas-smothered Novopolotsk, poisoned Svetlogorsk.... We put up with the terrible pain of Chernobyl.... Pain and patience are interdependent in the people's life. And the pain is steadily growing.

[Signed] Rygor Borodulin, Yanka Bryl, Vasil Bykov, Aleksey Dudarev, Sergey Zakonnikov, Viktor Kozko, Vladimir Orlov, Pimen Panchenko

Restrictions on Estonian Archives Lifted
LD0111053288 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Tallin November 1—By ETA Correspondent Peeter Raidla:

Historians are celebrating in Estonia: Access was opened to thousands upon thousands of valuable archive materials, without which serious work on political and social history of Estonia is inconceivable.

The scholars' optimism was further bolstered by the results of the recent visit to the USSR of West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The visit produced a decision to hold bilateral talks with the aim of returning the town archives of Revel (Estonia's capital Tallin), which were taken to Germany during the Second World War.

Unsuccessful attempts to return the archives were made before as well. But only perestroyka in the Soviet Union helped break the ice in this question as well.

Although specialists worked with archive materials before as well, they were forbidden sometimes to credit the source of information. As perestroyka came into the archives, a ban on many parts of the republic's history was lifted. For example, an access was opened to materials dating from the period of the Estonian Bourgeois republic: Researchers can use and credit documents from the State and President's Offices, courts, Ministries of Internal and Foreign Affairs, police, including security and political police, embassies, consulates, Estonian and foreign companies. Restrictions were canceled on all private archives of statesmen and public leaders of the period of the Estonian Republic. Scholars are currently doing a research into the period of Nazi occupation using the materials of directories, prisons and police. Out of 360,000 bits of storage at Estonia's state archives, limitations were lifted on 280,000.

"Problems are yet to be solved as regards the issuance of departmental archives," said Leonhard Lax, head of the Main directorate of Archives at the Council of Ministers of Estonia. "Their number is around 2,000. Collective and state farms keep their documents for five years, ministries for 15 and courts and procurator's offices for up to 75 years. A great amount of data from the republic's state committee on statistics was also made public. Partial restrictions are still in force as regards the scientific and technical documents. However, we expect these limitations to be lifted soon."

Many scholars from abroad make use of the archives of Estonia along with Soviet citizens. By decision of the Soviet Government foreign citizens also receive an opportunity to buy for foreign currency archive bulletins, copies and selected materials for personal use. Access to them is open for all researchers.

Estonian archives are also facing other problems, Lax said. "We lack room and equipment to produce microcopies. However, we are all trying to solve them: All residents of the republic are interested in preserving history which is part of the culture of our people."

Progress of Restructuring in Turkmenia Noted
LD0411060588 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0658 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Ashkhabad, 3 Nov, (TASS)—Correspondent Grigoriy Grigoryan reports: Rumbling footsteps can be heard today in the half-empty building of the Ashkhabad party obkom as workers remove the furniture. A pedagogical institute will move in there soon, leaving its cramped old premises.

This is one of the many outward manifestations of restructuring in Turkmenia where, as in the entire country, the reduction of the party, administrative, and managerial apparatus is underway. In this Central Asian republic, the administrative apparatus has been employing about 17 percent of the republic's population of 3 million. That was an unjustifiably inflated and multilink system. Reducing and streamlining it in accordance with the needs of the new economic mechanism is expected to result in a more expedient distribution of labor resources across the branches of the economy, to enhance the efficiency of their management, and to promote an overall improvement in the economy.

Those among the apparatus officials who have been released following the reduction will be sent, primarily, to corresponding spheres of the national economy, after professional retraining.

The reduction of personnel has been underway at enterprises and institutions, too, in line with their transfer to self-recouping and self-financing. After the recent abolition of Ashkhabad oblast, the personnel of polyclinics and hospitals was supplemented by workers of the oblast's health departments. Many specialists from the oblast department of national education and the committee for vocational training have gone to work in educational institutions. "In the former Ashkhabad oblast of the republic alone 2,600 officials have been released in various administrative echelons," said Ata durdyyev, chairman of the Commission for Job Finding, to a TASS correspondent. "We had prepared ourselves for this beforehand and we found vacancies for them in

those spheres of the economy where there was a shortage of specialists. Of those made redundant, 85 percent already have been placed in jobs."

The picture of staff reduction in Turkmenia is typical for the USSR in general. As a result of the restructuring that has begun in the country, 11.5 million of the 18 million working at enterprises employed in the sphere of administration should be made redundant. Such measures will make it possible to cut down considerably the state expenses for maintenance of the apparatus, and at the same time begin the task of putting into practice the norms of responsibility for managerial decisions that cause damage to the society. Such norms have been enshrined in law, yet they have not been substantiated so far in any way. As was noted at the all-union party conference that took place last summer, specialists in the sphere of administration must modify the main principle of their activity: instead of issuing instructions, they should achieve the set targets.

Armenian Proposal To Honor 'Genocide' Victims

NC0911114988 Yerevan Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] The working people of the republic, labor collectives, and public organizations have welcomed the proposal put forward in the report of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party at the September 1988 plenum to declare 24 April as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian genocide of 1915. The Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party and the presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet regard it as expedient to submit the proposal to declare 24 April a day of remembrance for debate at the forthcoming eighth session of the 11th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR.

Lithuanian Economic Accountability Draft Proposal

WA18200046 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Oct 88 pp 1, 3

[Draft proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers: "Concerning Problems of Regional Economic Accountability"; first four paragraphs are SOVETSKAYA LITVA introduction]

[Text] **As already reported, the republic's scientists and specialists are intensively working out the principles of the republic's economic accountability and self-financing and proposals for increasing the republic's independence and responsibility. Draft proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers were prepared a few days ago. They set forth both the prerequisites for the republic's economic accountability and specific measures for its implementation in the next few years and in the more distant future.**

The measures presented in the draft are not indisputable. We invite the public to express within 2 weeks its opinion, which will be taken into consideration during the preparation of final proposals.

We ask that remarks and proposals be addressed to the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

Below we publish draft proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers:

1. To transfer the Lithuanian SSR to work based on principles of territorial economic accountability and self-financing as of July 1989.

2. To establish that:

a) the right to independently own, administer, and use its own property is the basis for the economic independence of the Lithuanian SSR.

b) Land, mineral resources, inland territorial waters, the sea shelf, forests, the atmosphere, and all property and all products acquired and created with state funds and located on the republic's territory are the state property of the Lithuanian SSR. The republic's state property includes enterprises, organizations, farms, banks, transport and power networks, facilities, and systems, state institutions, infrastructure projects, financial resources, including those embodied in the means of production, in planning and design documents, and in other values, and other production and nonproduction projects created with state funds.

c) The procedure of ownership, administration, and use of property on behalf of the republic's people is determined by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Union subordination of enterprises, organizations, farms, banks, transport and power networks, facilities, and systems, and communication networks located on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR is abolished.

d) Economically independent state, cooperative, and joint-stock firms, associations, societies, enterprises, and organizations carrying out their activity on the basis of principles of economic expediency and cost-accounting self-support are the basis for territorial economic accountability and self-financing.

e) The installations of the USSR Ministry of Defense are considered the possession of the USSR. They are placed according to a contract between the USSR Government and the Lithuanian SSR Government.

f) All enterprises, including those based on the property of interrepublic and international joint-stock societies, which are newly established by other republics and states (or their firms), are subject to the taxation and legislation

of the Lithuanian SSR. The procedure of taxation and the amounts of taxes and payments to the budget are determined by Lithuanian SSR bodies of state power independently.

g) To reserve administrative functions on an all-Union scale, that is, safeguarding USSR defense and conducting USSR foreign policy, to USSR bodies of state power.

h) The republic takes part in financing expenditures connected with the performance of all-Union functions reserved to USSR bodies of state power, as well as by way of share participation in financing basic scientific research and all-Union and interrepublic programs.

i) All matters concerning local bodies of state power and state administration, as well as the organization and implementation of justice, are within the republic's jurisdiction.

j) The republic independently deals with all matters concerning economic policy, formation of republic and local budgets, preparation and approval of plans and programs for their economic, social, and demographic development, price formation, taxation, wages, and economic incentives.

The organization of banking and monetary circulation, including the creation of the republic's own monetary system, is within the republic's competence.

The republic independently deals with all matters concerning its foreign economic activity and carries out this activity.

k) The republic participates in the interrepublic division of labor on the basis of a mutually advantageous commodity exchange on the all-Union market carried out on a contractual basis between economically independent enterprises and organizations, as well as state economic management bodies.

For the purpose of transferring the Lithuanian SSR national economy to principles of territorial economic accountability and self-financing, to implement the following measures:

In the Area of Management

3. To abolish the Union-republic subordination of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Forestry, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Communications, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Finance, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Justice, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Culture, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Health, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Public Education, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan, the Lithuanian SSR Gosagroprom, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Statistics, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Prices, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the Lithuanian SSR Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press, the Lithuanian SSR State Board of Arbitration, the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Authorized Council for Religious Affairs for the Lithuanian SSR under the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Lithuanian Society of Friendship and Cultural Communication With Foreign Countries.

4. To make it incumbent on the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of the Motor Vehicle Industry, the USSR Ministry of Agricultural and Tractor Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Informatics, the USSR Ministry of the Electronic Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation, the USSR Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, the USSR Ministry of General Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Defense Industry, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Communications, and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises to transfer as of 1 July 1989 all the associations, enterprises, and organizations on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR to the republic's subordination.

The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers must submit the lists of enterprises and organizations subject to transfer to the USSR Council of Ministers and appropriate USSR ministries and departments before 1 January 1989.

5. To make it incumbent on the USSR State Bank, the USSR Foreign Economic Bank, the USSR Agro-Industrial Bank, the USSR Promstroybank, the USSR Zhilsotsbank, and the USSR Savings Bank to transfer banks and their organizations, which operate in the Lithuanian SSR, with all the assets and liabilities, as well as the corresponding share of the state, reserve, and other centralized funds of USSR banks, from Union to republic subordination as of 1 July 1989.

6. For the purpose of increasing the interest of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers in expanding foreign tourism, augmenting currency proceeds from its activity, and developing the material and technical base and infrastructure of foreign tourism, to transfer the Lithuanian Administration of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism to the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, granting it the right of commercial independence, including the conclusion of transactions with foreign firms.

7. For the purpose of developing border relations, to make it incumbent on the Main Customs Administration under the USSR Council of Ministers to transfer custom houses located on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR to the republic's jurisdiction, granting the republic the right to independently determine regional coefficients for import and export duties on consumer goods.

8. To instruct the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers jointly with boards, councils, committees, and other central bodies of public organizations to deal with matters concerning the subordination of enterprises and organizations located on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR by 1 March 1989.

9. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Bank, all Union and Union-republic ministries, and other Union management bodies jointly with the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers must deal with matters concerning the transfer of the rights of ownership and state property of Union and Union-republic ministries, departments, and organizations to the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR and determine financial relations between appropriate all-Union state institutions and Lithuanian SSR institutions before 1 March 1989.

10. The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers must develop by 1 April 1989 a new scheme for managing the republic's national economy taking into account the increase in the independence and expansion of the rights and responsibility of the republic, as well as the economic independence of enterprises and organizations.

11. To make it incumbent on the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology to transfer as of 1 July 1989 appropriate subdivisions and functions connected with the control and observance of the level of environmental pollution and the management of the general water cadaster of surface and underground water to the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR as of 1 July 1989.

12. To establish that as of 1 July 1989 the state ecological expert examination of all economic activity and of the anthropogenic effect on the environment is carried out by appropriate Lithuanian SSR bodies with the enlistment in necessary cases of specialists from other Union republics and foreign countries.

In the Area of Planning, Material and Technical Provision, and Trade

13. To establish that beginning in 1990 the Lithuanian SSR independently works out and approves plans for the republic's economic and social development. Plans and programs for the development of the Lithuanian SSR economy are realized by the republic's state management bodies by means of financial and credit levers and orders (contracts).

14. To establish that beginning in 1990 enterprises and organizations work out current and long-term plans for the republic's economic activity independently on the basis of direct economic contracts and applications of economic bodies, proceeding from needs for products on republic, Union, and world markets. Control figures, planned indicators for production volumes and resources, and other assignments are not set for the republic on the part of Union state (economic) management bodies and for enterprises and organizations on the part of republic state (economic) management bodies.

Enterprises and organizations accept the orders of the population, enterprises, organizations, and local, republic, and Union management bodies for the production of products, performance of jobs, and provision of services exclusively on a contractual basis. Contracts (obligations) are concluded only with the partner (economic body) that pays for the order.

15. To establish that beginning in 1990 the construction of new and expansion of existing enterprises and organizations (including interrepublic, all-Union, and international) on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR are carried out in coordination with local and republic management bodies. Limits of centralized capital investments are not set for the republic.

16. To establish that beginning in 1990 the interrepublic turnover of goods and services with the Lithuanian SSR is carried out on the basis of mutually advantageous economic contracts, as well as by means of intergovernmental agreements. To grant the republic's enterprises and organizations not transferred to conditions of economic accountability the right to conclude direct nonlimit contracts with Lithuanian SSR partners for products

for production and technical purposes and consumer goods distributed in a centralized manner or allocated for sale by way of wholesale trade through supply organizations.

The USSR Gosplan jointly with the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and councils of ministers of Union republics must annually determine the list of products, raw materials, and fuel-power resources, as well as of enterprises, organizations, and associations, at which a commodity exchange with the Lithuanian SSR is carried out in accordance with the procedure established for foreign economic relations of the USSR.

Products produced at Lithuanian SSR enterprises (except for agricultural products delivered to the all-Union stock in 1989-1991) are not subject to a centralized distribution. Limits and other restrictions on the delivery of the indicated products are not applied. The sale of the products of Lithuanian SSR enterprises and organizations is carried out by way of wholesale trade through direct economic relations and nonlimit contracts with enterprises, organizations, and wholesale trade bases of the USSR and other countries, as well as through the retail trade network.

17. For the purpose of maintaining existing interterritorial economic relations for the period from 1989 through 1991, to envisage the following procedure in the area of material and technical provision:

a) To retain for 1989 the approved volumes and procedure of realization of interrepublic deliveries according to the plan for the social and economic development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1989, as well as to leave the concluded long-term economic contracts in force.

b) USSR ministries and departments must ensure the preservation of existing economic relations concerning intrasectorial cooperated deliveries with enterprises and organizations transferred to the subordination of the Lithuanian SSR.

c) Enterprises and organizations, which supply products for production and technical purposes, must avoid a one-sided suspension of existing relations for deliveries of products both to consumers of the Lithuanian SSR, as well as of other Union republics.

d) In 1990 to carry out the sale of products (services) for production and technical purposes and of consumer goods manufactured at Lithuanian SSR enterprises according to direct nonlimit orders on the basis of economic contracts and by means of wholesale trade. To carry out the deliveries of centrally distributed material and technical resources to the Lithuanian SSR in accordance with the procedure and in volumes established for 1989. To meet the need for resources for covering the increase in production, except for the list of products, whose entire volume is distributed centrally (inclusion in the state order makes up 100 percent), through wholesale trade and by means of direct economic contracts.

e) The USSR Ministry of Trade must allocate stocks and limits of centrally distributed goods to the Lithuanian SSR for 1990 in accordance with the existing procedure.

f) The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers must ensure deliveries of agricultural products to the all-Union stock at the 1989 level.

g) The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and other USSR ministries and departments must envisage for 1991 volumes of centralized deliveries to the Lithuanian SSR at a level ranging from 70 to 80 percent of the volume of these deliveries envisaged by the plan for 1990, except for the list of products, whose entire volume is distributed centrally. During subsequent years material and technical provision must be carried out in accordance with the procedure stipulated in point 16 of this decree.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply must provide the necessary resources for a corresponding expansion of a nonlimit sale of the means of production to Lithuanian SSR enterprises and organizations by granting supplier enterprises appropriate rights and powers.

h) The USSR Ministry of Trade must provide for 1991, as compared with 1990, a 30- to 40-percent reduction in the list of consumer goods centrally distributed and delivered to the Lithuanian SSR.

i) The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers must ensure in 1991 deliveries of agricultural products to the all-Union stock at a level ranging from 60 to 70 percent of the volumes of these deliveries envisaged by the plan for 1989.

j) Beginning in 1992 to free the Lithuanian SSR of the delivery of agricultural products to the all-Union stocks and the USSR Ministry of Trade, of a centralized allocation of consumer goods to the Lithuanian SSR. To carry out the formation of commodity resources for providing the state and cooperative retail trade network of the Lithuanian SSR on the basis of mutually advantageous intergovernmental agreements, economic contracts, and other trade forms.

In the Area of Price Formation

18. To establish that prices and rates of industrial and agricultural products and consumer goods produced by enterprises, associations, and organizations subordinate to the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, as well as of the services rendered by them, are approved by the republic. The procedure of setting and applying prices and rates is determined by the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

19. To establish that on the expiration of the transitional period, that is, beginning in 1992, the entire interrepublic exchange of goods and services (raw materials, semifinished products, finished articles, information, social and cultural values, and other resources) is carried out on the basis of contractual (market) prices.

20. In 1989 to leave in force the all-Union system of price formation and the set or newly introduced wholesale and contractual prices and rates of products for production and technical purposes, consumer goods, and services.

21. To establish for 1990-1991 the following procedure of application of prices in the commodity exchange between the Lithuanian SSR and republics not transferred to principles of territorial economic accountability and self-financing:

a) To carry out the deliveries to the Lithuanian SSR of products according to allocated limits (stocks) and direct economic contracts at prices and rates uniform for the USSR, or at contractual prices set according to the procedure in effect. Products produced on the basis of the state order are paid for at centrally set prices.

b) To carry out deliveries of products produced for a free sale by the Lithuanian SSR to other republics, as well as by other republics to the Lithuanian SSR, at contractual prices. In cases when state bodies do not permit a free sale of products for production and technical purposes or of consumer goods (the state order encompasses all products) to carry out the exchange of corresponding products at list prices.

In the Area of Labor and Wages

22. To establish that the Lithuanian SSR:

a) independently deals with matters concerning the republic's social and demographic development, elaboration and approval of social norms and normatives, and determination of the amount of benefits, payments, and allowances from public consumption funds granted to individual population groups.

b) Independently determines the structure and network of educational institutions and the procedure of training and placement of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, graduate students, scientific associates, and skilled workers and deals with matters concerning the organization of a continuous improvement in workers' skills and personnel retraining on the basis of the needs for a dynamic development of the republic's national economy, science, and culture.

c) Determines the procedure of formation of funds for wages and of approval of rates (salaries) and other conditions of organization of wages and material incentives, deals with matters of employment and formation, distribution, and redistribution of labor resources, determines the conditions and regimes of labor and job placement, grants social guarantees to citizens in this area in accordance with Lithuanian SSR legislation, and regulates processes of interrepublic migration of labor resources.

23. To establish that an organized recruitment of workers from the republic to the country's other regions is made on the basis of contracts with appropriate ministries and departments of the USSR and Union republics.

In the Area of Finance

24. To establish that all payments to the state budget made by enterprises, associations, and other economic organizations located on the republic's territory, as well as taxes and other payments of the population, are fully credited to the Lithuanian SSR state budget. Payments to the budget of enterprises and organizations, as well as taxes and other payments by the population, are set by Lithuanian SSR state authorities independently.

25. To establish that the expenditures of the Lithuanian SSR state budget make up all the expenditures incurred on the republic's territory, which in accordance with legislation should be financed from the state budget, with the exception of expenditures at enterprises, institutions, and organizations performing on the republic's territory functions reserved to Union bodies, as well as pensions paid to nonworking pensioners, which should be covered from the resources of the budget for state social insurance with the inclusion in it of the resources of the central Union fund for social security for kolkhoz members.

26. To establish that the Lithuanian SSR deducts from its state budget funds into the Union budget for covering expenditures connected with the performance of general state functions (general foreign policy, defense, and maintenance of the apparatus of general state administration). The amount of these deductions is set on the basis of mutual relations between the Lithuanian SSR state budget and the Union budget, which will be formed for 1990 with due regard for the introduced new prices and the transfer of enterprises and organizations of Union subordination to the republic's subordination.

27. The procedure of drawing up and fulfilling the Lithuanian SSR state budget, as well as the rights and duties of managers of budgetary appropriations, are determined by the republic's bodies of state power and state administration.

28. For the transitional period to safeguard the transfer from the Union budget to the Lithuanian SSR state budget of appropriations of the state social insurance budget for the payment of pensions to nonworking pensioners and of appropriations for the payment of the difference in prices of livestock and milk on the basis of their volumes delivered to the all-Union stock.

29. The USSR Ministry of Finance must compensate the Lithuanian SSR from the funds of the Union budget for existing unliquidated debts on the difference between purchase and accounting prices of livestock and milk delivered to the all-Union stock.

In the Area of Credit and Monetary Circulation

30. To grant the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers the right:

a) to regulate in 1989 monetary circulation in the republic within the emission directives approved by the USSR Council of Ministers for a year and beginning in 1990 to independently plan and regulate monetary circulation in the republic, ensuring a balance of the population's monetary income and expenditure.

b) In 1989 to dispose of credit resources within the total sum approved in the country's consolidated credit plan for USSR bank institutions operating in the Lithuanian SSR and beginning in 1990, of all credit resources formed in the republic (funds of local and republic budgets, funds in settlement and current accounts of state, public, and cooperative enterprises, institutions, and organizations, the population's funds in deposit accounts, money in circulation, and funds in uncleared accounts), to independently conduct temporary credit policy, to set the amounts of interest rates for the use of bank credit and for funds of associations, enterprises, organizations, and the population kept in accounts in the republic's bank institutions, to receive credits and loans from foreign and international banks and other financial and credit organizations, and to grant credits and loans to foreign and international banks and to credit and other organizations. The republic through its bank network can temporarily transfer free credit resources on a paid basis to other banks and, if there is a shortage of them, to borrow from the country's other banks.

31. To instruct the USSR State Bank in coordination with the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers before 1 January 1990 to establish the procedure of accounting and reporting for emission operations, as well as the procedure of settling payments with enterprises and organizations located in other republics.

32. To grant the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers the right to establish its own monetary system and to introduce it in the republic.

In the Area of Foreign Economic Activity

33. The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers independently grants subordinate enterprises and organizations the right to enter the foreign market, to establish joint enterprises and international organizations both on the Lithuanian SSR territory and abroad, to open representative offices of foreign firms and organizations in the Lithuanian SSR, as well as representative offices of enterprises and organizations of the Lithuanian SSR in foreign countries, and to grant concessions on the republic's territory. The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers independently organizes current exchanges, auctions, and other forms of purchase and sale of foreign currency by enterprises and organizations, as well as by the republic's citizens.

34. To establish that currency deductions into the centralized Union fund are made according to the set normative and the agreement between the republic and the USSR Council of Ministers. During the first 5 years of transition to principles of territorial economic accountability and self-financing to free the Lithuanian SSR of currency deductions into the centralized fund.

35. To establish that the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers independently determines the methodology, volume, and composition of statistical reporting and its forms for all the republic's enterprises, organizations, and institutions on the basis of the needs for statistical information at Union, republic, and rayon levels of management.

36. The USSR Ministry of Justice jointly with other Union bodies and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers must submit proposals on revoking and refining USSR laws and decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers.

37. To consider it necessary to submit proposals to the USSR Supreme Soviet for changing the corresponding articles of the USSR Constitution.

Changes:

In point 4 to exclude the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Electronic Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation, the USSR Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

To set forth **point 7** in the following version:

7. For the purpose of developing border relations to make it incumbent on the Main Customs Administration under the USSR Council of Ministers to grant the republic the right to independently determine regional coefficients for import and export duties for consumer goods.

Academy Surveys Regional Economic Accountability

AU0211134588 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 28 Oct 88 p 3

[RATAU report: "Regional Economics: Problems and Forecasts"]

[Text] Key problems concerning the republic's socioeconomic development in light of the 19th party conference decisions, of restructuring the national economy, and of

territorial and branch planning were at the center of the attention of the second session of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Problems of Regional Economics, which was held in Kiev 26-27 October. Nearly 100 prominent economists from various cities examined the development of individual component regions of the country—union republics and economic regions of the USSR with their territorial production complexes.

Reports were delivered by Academician I.I. Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; O.G. Granberg, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and joint chairman of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Problems of Regional Economics; Doctor of Economic Sciences S.I. Doroguntsov, bureau member and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Council for the Study of Ukrainian SSR Productive Forces; and Doctor of Economic Sciences V.F. Besedin, acting director of the Economic Scientific Research Institute under the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan.

The participants in the meeting paid much attention to the organization of territorial economic accountability, and to socioeconomic development forecast for the Ukrainian SSR. It was stated that problems concerning a fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the republic's population were presently in the foreground. The forecasts are expected to give clear priority to the development of the social sphere. The session also emphasized the importance of investigating territorial factors as an important aspect in distributing productive forces.

The session was attended by V.G. Urchukin, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and responsible functionaries of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Council of Ministers.

Science Official Discusses Foreign Workers

LD0811125888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] The process of economic integration is intensifying in the Common Market countries. Not only is turnover in trade and scientific and technical exchange increasing, but so is the circulation of labor. Restructuring in our country and the search for new ways of cooperating with the socialist countries have raised in our country, too, the problem of utilizing foreign labor. We now present a conversation between our correspondent Dmitriy Morozov and Andrey (Kavenskiy), senior scientific officer at the All-Union Science and Research Institute for Foreign Economic Links:

[Morozov] Andrey, foreign workers have appeared at a number of our enterprises in recent years. This is a new thing for us, and many people still do not know what attitude to take toward them.

[Kavenskiy] Yes, Dmitriy, this is a new thing for us. But in the majority of countries in the world it is not only widespread but also has its established traditions. I have been studying this process for many years. I have to say that certain countries have even taken their entire shape as economic entities from foreign labor. Take the United States as an example. In Western Europe such labor is used in very many countries. They say that in France virtually the whole of the metro was built by Algerians. In our country this problem arose comparatively recently. The majority of CEMA member countries are currently offering large contingents of their labor force for use in the USSR. Apart from the fact that we can use labor in sectors where they have higher, traditionally established labor productivity than us, there is another problem, which we are helping the fraternal countries to resolve.

The point is that a number of them, in connection with the developing processes of industrialization and replacement of technology, are experiencing certain difficulties with the employment of their labor resources, and they were prepared to offer them to us for a certain period. The situation in our country is unique in this regard. We have very many undeveloped territories, so that we could take on considerably greater contingents of labor from the socialist countries than we are taking at present.

[Morozov] This is without doubt a new thing for us, and I would be interested to know how many problems are currently facing our legal bodies, and how they are managing to arrange a legal mechanism for the exchange of labor.

[Kavenskiy] Yes, indeed, we do have that problem. At present we have had an agreement since 1981 with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is providing, and clearly will in the future continue to provide, the Soviet Union with the largest contingent of labor resouces. Such agreements can be prepared with other countries, too, and individual decisions are being taken at the USSR Council of Ministers in coordination with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Well, what are we thinking about in scientific circles? Should the question of how many foreign workers, and where to put them, be addressed at such a high level as the Council of Ministers, or, say, a minister? Would it not be better, taking account of the foreign economic reform and the economic reform in general under way in our country, to grant such a right to the director of an enterprise? He could resolve the matter himself; he could organize wages for these people; he could place them where he finds it possible.

[Morozov] I think there are a lot more problems that we have addressed here. The arrival of a large contingent of foreign workers will create additional social problems, and we are not yet used to such guests everywhere—or such large numbers of them. At least some thought must be given to this area.

[Kavenskiy] In any case, we have the large foreign experience of many countries, worldwide experience, and I think that in studying it we will find the right paths to a solution.

New TV Program Shows Western Advertising Films

LD2910224288 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 28 October carries the 40-minute first installment of a program entitled "Progress, Information, and Advertising," which is introduced by Boris Nikolayevich Sokolov, doctor of technology and secretary of the Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies of the USSR.

Sokolov begins by saying: "Comrades, today Central Television is showing a program which is new and somewhat unusual for the general Soviet viewer, a new rubric called 'Progress, Information, and Advertising.' The history of the creation of this rubric is interesting and very contemporary: Central Television, with the assistance of Tissa, the Soviet-Hungarian advertising enterprise, enlisted the services of a major Italian firm called Fininvest, which is concerned, among other things, with technical advertising for many Western firms. The idea of the rubric is that twice a month Central Television will show a selection of short technical advertising films and videos about major, medium-sized, and small European firms in which viewers can see both the technological processes and the firms' approach to developing a market and advertising. All in all, the viewer can discover many, perhaps unusual, aspects of this complex business."

The program consists of a series of advertising videos for the Italian firm Manzini, Lombardini, and Fabruzzi, taking viewers step by step through the features of the products being advertised, from a fruit puree factory to small agricultural machinery, with brief comments on their relevance for the Soviet market from Sokolov and Aleksandr Pavlovich Vladislavlev, doctor of technology and first secretary of the Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies of the USSR, in the studio. Much of the program is accompanied by a selection of Western pop music.

Nature Conservancy Societies Establish Union

LD0411053488 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—A union of nature conservancy societies will be established in the USSR to energize the drive for environmental protection.

A session of the organizing committee today considered preparation for a constituent congress of the union next March.

A discussion of the draft rules of the future union showed it was viewed as a mass organization that would unite on a voluntary basis nature conservancy societies in all the union republics, as well as other public organizations and groups.

The union is expected to be founded on the principles of self-dependence, self-government, self-financing, collective leadership and wide openness.

The session failed to achieve complete unanimity as various opinions were voiced about the quotas of the republic's representation in the union and its relations with similar official organizations.

Moreover, the discussion even touched upon the expediency of establishing the union, as delegates from Estonia, for example, insisted that local organizations could do all the work without any centralization.

The draft rules in the present form, they claimed, would only bring about more bureaucracy not capable of coping with the ecological situation in the country, an opinion which caused emphatic disagreement.

The committee session initiated amendments to the earlier proposed organization structure of the union and suggested that it also affiliate the so-called informal ecological groups, as many of them are making real contributions to a better ecological situation across the country.

Economic

Defense Industry Plants Develop Milk Production

PM0911165588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with L. Ryabev, USSR minister of medium machine building, by V. Romanyuk: "Goods to Be Produced by Defense Industry Plants"—date, place not specified]

[Text] [Romanyuk] Lev Dmitriyevich, an important role in resolving the problem of food supplies to the population has been assigned to your, putting it mildly, rather specific sector. The USSR Ministry of Medium Machine Building has been charged with retooling milk-processing enterprises. Does this not mean a reorientation of the sector from military to peaceful building?

[Ryabev] Up to a point this is correct. A number of military programs are being cut, and the funds previously allocated for their development will be channeled toward peaceful purposes—specifically, toward the development of machine building for the dairy industry. Why the dairy industry? Because following the disbandment of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, 10 enterprises dedicated to this problem were transferred to us.

[Romanyuk] I recall that at the time hope was expressed that this would perhaps at last make it possible to raise machine building for the light and food industry to the standard of the defense sectors....

[Ryabev] The units we took over were in a lamentable state. I would just like to mention that for several years the collectives of these plants had not been allocated any housing. We set ourselves the task of commissioning at least one apartment block per collective during the first year. At the same time we decided to carry out an in-depth reconstruction of production facilities even to the extent of pulling down old buildings. In no way could we be satisfied with the output that was being produced. For a long time these enterprises had been manufacturing an odd assortment of machines and, what is more, the plants were left to their own devices as regards design and development. Machines were produced for several sectors at the same time—which made the introduction of mechanized production lines and highly efficient production processes difficult. We will have to swap equipment with other sectors of the defense industry. For instance, the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry is going to hand over to us a production unit that manufactures milk tank trailers, in return for capacities for the production of food industry equipment.

What is our strategy? First, we intend to build a series of fundamentally new machines and to modernize machines currently in production; second, we plan, on this basis, to develop new systems of machines and production lines based on microprocessors; third, we intend to build plants comprehensively equipped with these machines; and fourth, we plan to organize dairy plant equipment servicing by the manufacturer. We are aiming mainly at the creation of small plants attached to kolkhozes, of modular assembly sections with a processing capacity of 5-10 tonnes of dairy raw materials per shift. This will make it possible to process fresh raw materials in the main. The obsession with size in this sphere is everything but consistent with the demands of the times. A huge plant equipped with imported machinery has been built at Lianozovo. Raw materials are supplied over a distance of 500-600 km. This means both additional delivery costs and inevitable losses.

The outlined program is to be implemented on a tight schedule. Five or six times more capital investments than originally appropriated are therefore being channeled into the development of this subsector. As early as 1989 the first sets of equipment for plants producing sour cream, curd cheese, and other products made from sour milk will be manufactured, and the production of equipment for collecting, purifying, and pasteurizing milk will begin.

[Romanyuk] But will the 10 plants which you have inherited from the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances resolve the problem, even if they are equipped with the most up-to-date equipment?

[Ryabev] No, of course not. Some 820 different types of equipment are needed to process milk. Our enterprises manufacture only 160 types of machines. Another 260 types are manufactured by enterprises in other sectors. A great deal has to be imported. Soviet-made equipment is largely obsolete, and only one-fourth of this equipment matches world standards. At least 400 types of machines will have to be redesigned or at least substantially modernized. More than 40 of the sector's enterprises have been set specific targets. It is planned to build four or five specialist plants for the production of dairy equipment. It is planned to convert two enterprises designed for the production of military hardware for this purpose. Importing what we can produce ourselves is not sensible, to say the least. Therefore we are trying to actively involve our technical and scientific potential in the solution of this problem. Twenty-five chief designers have been appointed in the main areas of equipment design. The following growth rate is to be achieved: Whereas R180 millions' worth of equipment is to be produced for the dairy industry in 1988, output in 1995 is to total R650 million.

[Romanyuk] To what extent will this meet the requirements of the processing sectors?

[Ryabev] At the moment around 50 percent of the agro-industrial complex requests for equipment are being met. That means that large amounts of highly valuable food product raw materials are being wasted. However, we see our task not only in reducing the losses but also in organizing a more thorough processing of raw materials, including secondary raw materials. Highly valuable proteins, sugars, and minerals needed in the production of baby foods, and capable of considerably enhancing the quality of bakery goods, are lost together with buttermilk and whey. Appropriate production equipment is not yet available in our country. As a result R250-260 worth of goods is produced from one tonne of raw milk, whereas the Americans produce, after conversion, some R330 worth.

Such a lag is no longer tolerable. In order to resolve this problem within the shortest possible time we have established contact with a Danish firm to set up a joint enterprise. It will provide us with equipment which will enable us to selectively extract proteins, sugar, and minerals from secondary raw materials.

Another joint enterprise, this time in cooperation with a Swedish firm, is being set up in Cherkassy Oblast. It will produce automated lines for bottling and packaging milk. We have learned from the lessons of developing this kind of equipment in our country. Many automated lines are idling owing to a lack of packaging materials. In addition to the automated lines, our joint enterprise will also produce the appropriate packaging materials and so ensure an integrated production process and guarantee reliable packaging.

[Romanyuk] All this will probably require considerable expenditure. What are the financing sources?

[Ryabev] There are several of them. The USSR Gosagroprom allocates funds for the creation of new types of equipment. The retooling of existing production facilities will be carried out using enterprises' own funds and centralized ministry funds. New construction is financed out of the state budget—as it is everywhere. But it is important to stress that the USSR Ministry of Medium Machine Building will not obtain a single kopek in additional investment. Expenditure on developing machine building for the dairy industry—by the end of the 13th 5-Year Plan this spending will amount to R1.12 billion for transferred enterprises alone—will be mainly generated through internal redistribution of capital investment. Around R400 million will go on construction of the housing and social projects, without which it will be impossible to resolve production questions.

[Romanyuk] Does all that mean that the defense sector will start concerning itself with the population's needs?

[Ryabev] The USSR Ministry of Medium Machine Building has long held...last place for consumer goods production, even in the defense sectors. This year it produced only R187 millions' worth. However, in the future work in this area will be based on a qualitatively different level. We will provide the market with R227 million in consumer items in 1989, and R295 million in 1990. The control figures are planned to reach R500 million by 1995 and R1.2 billion by the year 2000.

The range of goods will also change. Apart from traditional areas such as the production of small packs of fertilizer for gardeners and various household chemical products, it is planned to organize production of complex domestic equipment. With the exception of domestic milk separators, which we have supplied to the dairy industry together with machine building enterprises, the sector has not produced any complex equipment for the home. The situation is now changing. Thus, in developing production of video equipment for our own needs, we are organizing production of VCR's and creating computer equipment, and we also plan to supply children's computers for schools; with our technology for obtaining lithium, a material in short supply, we plan to develop production of higher-performance chemical energy sources (batteries) for transistor radios, timepieces, and other domestic appliances. We are also developing a new kind of household battery that has a service life several times longer than those currently produced. Finally, we are looking into the question of organizing the production of 600,000 domestic refrigerators a year and 2 million refrigerator compressors. In this area we will admittedly need to buy technology and appropriate apparatus from abroad.

But the foreign exchange position is not ideal, and not because we have nothing worth trading on the world market. The sector's enterprises produce rare and rare-earth elements in high demand worldwide. Yet the sector earns just 2 percent of its foreign-exchange deductions from sales of them—for all the world as if we were selling raw materials! Yet these are highly sophisticated and very labor-intensive technologies.

Without placing particular reliance on foreign-exchange revenue, we are seeking ways of developing barter deals and joint ventures. Thus, agreement has been reached with the Polaroid Corporation on the joint production of cameras and camera equipment for instant color photography. This enterprise will work on the basis of full foreign-exchange cost covering. To this end it will be necessary to organize manufacture of various printing plates, solenoids, and videocassettes for export. We hope to be able to produce 10,000 cameras and 50,000 sets of camera equipment in 1989. Prospects for developing this production will largely depend on how much foreign exchange is earned in the world market.

As you can see, we proceed on the basis that the defense industry's potential can and must be more fully used to saturate the market with complex domestic equipment, while the potential of processing sectors should be used to produce the world-class equipment that we need.

Economist Shmelev Speaks on Price Reform

PM0911115088 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 27 Oct 88 p 9

[Placid Garcia-Planas report: "Economic Restructuring's Success Depends on Reform of Prices System in USSR"]

[Text] There was agreement among all the experts on the Soviet economy attending the second day of the conference, "Restructuring: Where is the Soviet Union Going?", at the CIDOB [expansion unknown] in Barcelona yesterday. The Soviet economy needs to reform its prices system—the key to economic restructuring.

Nikolay Shmelev, a theoretician of economic restructuring who described his country's monetary authorities as "short-sighted," said that prices reform could be the most "painful" problem within the context of economic changes and that it is essential that they be carried out without prejudice to the population as a whole, who should receive compensation. According to Shmelev, this reform is needed to "grant freedom to the market and to extricate ourselves from the twisted realm of distorting mirrors that began in 1928 and that prevents the adoption of rational economic decisions, thus giving rise to absurd prices."

While Shmelev is confident that prices reform will be carried out very cautiously, arguing that "wholesale" prices could be reformed without affecting retail prices, German economist Roland Gotz stressed that any prices reform is unlikely without keeping inflation under control. In this connection Alec Nove—one of the world's leading experts on the Soviet economy—stressed that independent banking could be counterproductive if it

generates excessive credit, thus boosting inflation. According to Shmelev, "unless we make the ruble convertible, in practice all our efforts will prove in vain.
Matter of Time

How many years will it take restructuring to set the USSR's economy in order? A "seriously concerned" Shmelev stressed that the next 3-4 years will be the toughest of the Soviet economic reform, while Alec Nove, who pointed to the "unclear nature of the reform," said that it will be 10 years before the results of the reform can be seen. Everyone agreed that the reform must be slow.

Shmelev said that there is now talk in the USSR of the need to create free economic zones. "The party will leave the economic sphere; it has no reason to concern itself with economic matters and will confine itself to its thinking and strategic functions," Shmelev added. Alec Nove, who considers the party's role in the new situation rather unclear, said in this connection that "the cooperatives law is a major step forward on a road formerly barred by ideological considerations."

According to Shmelev 60 percent of next year's industrial output will originate from this market, which is being formed outside state planning. The latest party conference decided to develop new forms of small cooperatives and new forms of land exploitation. "There are no single solutions applicable to the entire country," Shmelev said.

"What worries us most? What is the most difficult thing?" Shmelev asked. "First, the monstrous inertia of a system that has existed for 60 years and that has a life of its own, irrespective of who is in charge of it. It is impossible to halt it suddenly, just as it is impossible to halt a moving car suddenly.

"Second," Shmelev continued, "the most painful part of the reforms will be leading the economy from a system of quantitative growth to one of qualitative growth." According to Shmelev, the Soviet economy only needs to grow in the advanced technology sector. "We need less but better. We do not need more acceleration."

According to Shmelev, the resistance to change comes largely from the lower echelons of the system: "It is not the local party chiefs who oppose them but the minor bureaucrats, of whom there are some 3 million throughout the USSR." Alec Nove also stressed the opposition to the reforms on the part of the bureaucracy as a whole. "The structure needs privileges because officials are badly paid."

Shmelev described the anti-alcohol campaign as "clumsy" and ineffective. "People," Shmelev said, "still drink, but instead of buying vodka at the stores they make it at home or drink hair lotion." According to the Soviet economist, intellectuals are "happy" with glasnost and restructuring. However, "what the man in the street wants is to be able to purchase things in the stores. To this end it is necessary to exploit the land in the countryside and the cooperatives in the cities and to import consumer goods, though for this we will have to request credits" from the western countries. "Consumer goods to the value of $4-5 million a year will have to be imported."

Shmelev described himself as a "moderate optimist" who could not guarantee that all would turn out well. "There is no turning back, since we have tried everything, including labor camps, and it was only in the twenties—under the NEP - that the system worked. I believe that a great country such as ours will not collapse for internal reasons."

Spanish Daily Interviews Shmelev

PM0911152288 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Oct 88 p 8

[Interview with economist Nikolay Shmelev by Rafael Poch—date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [introductory passage omitted] [Poch] In your latest article in NOVYY MIR, a few months ago, you said: "We need a palpable economic success and we need it soon." If the reform continues, what will be the first palpable results of restructuring?

[Shmelev] The most important thing is the market's physical saturation with high quality consumer goods. In principle, we have many products in the USSR. The country produces many popular consumer goods such as shoes, clothing, and so forth, but they are all of very poor quality and people do not buy them. Though it may seem paradoxical, we even have enough food products, but we must end the huge losses of produce caused by bad processing, bad storage, and bad transport. With regard to fruit and vegetables, for instance, every year we lose some 60 percent of our output, as much as 25 percent of our grain, and some 15 percent of our meat. If we are able to eliminate these losses the market will be self-sufficient. These small aspects are the most important. Together with this there will have to be some improvements in the health system and housing construction. If the state succeeds in satisfying people's demand—their desire to construct houses without waiting for them to be provided by the state—this will be another major improvement. I believe this is all feasible within 5 years.

[Poch] In the USSR there is much talk about the shortage of products. I would like to hear your opinion about another shortage—society's lack of optimism, the lack of social confidence in a better future. What could be the impact on reform of this lack of hope on the part of the population, from whom greater dynamism is being demanded?

[Shmelev] Put simply, the intelligentsia are more optimistic because for them the unexpected degree of freedom achieved is already enough to generate great expectations. For the man in the street material problems are paramount, of course, and until we improve these conditions and until they perceive something really palpable, rather than verbal, in the market and in their shopping baskets, this lack of hope that we see now in Soviet society will continue.

[Poch] Is social envy toward the neighbor who earns more—a characteristic of Soviet society—merely a result of the egalitarian ideology or do you perceive other causes?

[Shmelev] It is a result of our past 60 years' history. It is a social and psychological phenomenon that has to do with the Stalinist government system based on hatred of your neighbor. This was a cornerstone of collectivization and of many other tragedies. Furthermore this system of egalitarianism in destitution engendered certain inverse phenomena. For instance, when an unskilled worker is convinced that it is right for him to receive twice as much as a top surgeon. Third, we have unfortunately devoted too much effort to our system of social guarantees. We grant social guarantees, albeit minimal, not only to hard workers but also to the lazy and indolent.

[Poch] One of the most interesting aspects of your remarks in Barcelona has been their non-academic tone. What is your opinion of the standard of western experts' observations about the USSR? How much are you Soviet experts helped by the criticisms and observations of your western counterparts: Which aspects do you like and which do you dislike?

[Shmelev] I will confine myself to my own field, namely, the economy. No less then 35 years of my life have been devoted to the study of economics, and there have been so many academic arguments, and so many words have been wasted on false problems, and there has been so little about the realities of life, that I am personally very tired of it. I can no longer listen to such discussions. This is why when such discussions begin with western fellow economists I am usually bored. I would not want to give the impression that I underestimate the work of western experts—especially Sovietologists—because this entire debate on the correlations between administrative and state sectors and the market is very useful and fruitful for us and concerns us directly. Furthermore professional Sovietologists also understand our real problems, that is, not what stage of socialism we have reached but those relating to the solution of specific problems. Such discussions are very useful to us.

Decree Stipulates Aid To Consumer Goods Sector

WA18270021 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41, Oct 88 p 7

[Article: "Stimuli for the Production of Consumer Goods By Enterprises of Non-Profile Branches"]

[Text] On 30 September 1988, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Additional Measures for Raising the Economic Interest of Enterprises and Associations of Heavy Industry, Defense and Other Branches of the National Economy in Increasing the Production of Non-Food Consumer Goods."

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that implementation of the decisions handed down during the 19th CPSU All-Union Party Conference and the July (1988) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with accelerating the saturation of the market with diverse goods, requires more broad participation by enterprises and associations of heavy industry, defense and other branches of the national economy in the production of consumer goods and the creation for them of additional conditions for active and interested participation in solving this most important socio-economic task.

In the interest of raising the economic interest of enterprises and associations of heavy industry, defense and other branches of the national economy in increasing the production of non-food consumer goods, the USSR Council of Ministers, for the years 1989 and 1990, has authorized those enterprises and associations of heavy industry, defense and other branches of the national economy which are engaged in the production of non-food consumer goods, assuming that the production of such goods does not constitute their principal activity, to use at their own discretion all of the profit (income) realized from the sale of non-food consumer goods produced over and above the average level achieved during the previous year, provided this level conforms to the task for the five-year plan or exceeds it. The mentioned profit (income) is being used by enterprises as an additional source for the production and social development of labor collectives and also for providing material incentives for workers.

For the years 1989 and 1990, enterprises which achieve an increase in the production of non-food consumer goods compared to the level achieved during the previous year, provided this level conforms to the task for the five-year plan or exceeds it, are authorized to assign 30 percent of the turnover tax from the sale of the mentioned goods to the fund for the development of production, science and engineering, or to another fund of a similar nature, for the purpose of increasing the specialized capabilities for producing these goods, and also to the corresponding funds of allied enterprises for stimulating an increase in the production of component parts, new types of raw materials and other materials and for developing cooperative relationships.

The stimulation of enterprises towards fulfillment of the state task for the delivery of non-food consumer goods is carried out in accordance with the conditions set forth in the statute governing the formation of state orders for 1989 and 1990, for enterprises of the processing branches of industry which have been assigned state orders for the delivery of products of a production-technical nature.

Enterprises which produce products of a production-technical nature and non-food consumer goods and which use a form of cost accounting that is based upon a normative distribution of profit are authorized to form, during the years 1989 and 1990, a wage fund for workers engaged in the production of these goods in accordance with a separate norm which will stimulate additional growth in their production compared to the level achieved during the previous year, provided this level conforms to the task for the five-year plan or exceeds it.

USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers are obligated to approve, by agreement with USSR Gosplan, the mentioned norms, while taking into account the higher labor-intensiveness involved in the production of non-food consumer goods compared to products of a production-technical nature and to make them available to subordinate enterprises within a period of one month.

Enterprises specializing in the production of non-food consumer goods are authorized, by agreement with the higher organs, to approve, for the years 1989 and 1990, a normative wage per ruble of output volume (work, services) instead of a norm for growth in the wage fund for each percent of increase in output (work, services). USSR Gosplan is tasked with determining, within a two week period, the method to be employed for computing the mentioned norms.

Enterprises which produce non-food consumer goods using new specialized capabilities introduced into operations using resources from the fund for developing production, science and engineering or another fund of a similar nature or bank credits, are released from having to pay for the newly introduced productive capital for the period of the normative schedule for mastering the capabilities. The funds so released are assigned to the fund for the development of production, science and engineering, the fund for social development or to other funds of a similar nature and are distributed among the mentioned funds in accordance with a decision handed down by the labor collective.

Bonuses for leading workers, specialists and office employees, when the enterprises have achieved increases in the delivery volumes for non-food consumer goods compared to the level achieved during the previous year, in conformity with a state order (provided this level conforms to the task for the five-year plan or exceeds it), can be paid out in an amount up to two months of official salary annually, within the limits established for the overall amount of bonuses for the principal results of economic activity and in accordance with the special system for awarding bonuses, as set forth in Decree No 1115 of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU dated 17 September 1986.

For the purpose of raising the interest of republic and local organs of administration in increasing the production of non-food consumer goods, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the union republic councils of ministries are tasked with establishing, commencing in 1989, firm volumes (by years of the five-year plan) for inter-republic (inter-oblast) deliveries of the mentioned goods, in retail prices and for a specific nomenclature, the production volumes of which have been approved as part of a state order.

The decree as adopted will enter into force on 1 January 1989. It will not affect enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Latvian SSR State Committee for Industry or the Estonian State Committee for Industry (or enterprises and associations of the abolished Ministries of Light Industry of the Latvian SSR and Ministry of Light Industry of the Estonian SSR).

RSFSR 9-Month Socioeconomic Figures Cited

PM0911143388 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Nov 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Russia: Need To Intensify Work"]

[Text] A package of measures designed to further improve the economy and intensify its social thrust was implemented in January-September 1988, says the RSFSR State Committee for Statistics report "On the Socioeconomic Development of the RSFSR in the First 9 Months of 1988." Compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, the rate of growth in production increased thanks to intensive factors while national income and social labor productivity rose by 5.3 and 5.8 percent respectively.

The production of consumer goods increased and the plan for the provision of paid services to the population was met. The amount of work carried out and services provided by cooperatives increased.

However, there is still tension in a number of sectors of the economy. Steady development of production is not being ensured. National income is growing more slowly than planned. The growth rate of industrial production slowed in the third quarter and 4,200 enterprises failed to meet their supply commitments.

The population's monetary income was not fully matched by availability of goods and services. The problem of meeting the demand for cheap goods, whose production was reduced, remains acute. The plan for housing and sociocultural construction is not being met. The financial condition of certain enterprises and organizations remains unstable.

The January-September profit plan was overfulfilled by 10 percent, with an above-plan profit amounting to R8.7 billion. However, around 22 percent of industrial enterprises and associations failed to meet their profit plans. The number of loss-making enterprises and organizations is being reduced only slowly.

Enterprises and organizations under the RSFSR Council of Ministers increased the supply of export goods in the first 9 months of 1988 by 19 percent compared with the same period last year. The number of enterprises and organizations under republic jurisdiction with direct ties with other countries rose to 279. Joint enterprises involving foreign partners are being set up.

Around R30 billion of state capital investments has been channeled into developing the sociocultural sphere's material base in 1988. Some R19.5 billion was assimilated up in the first 9 months, which is 5 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. The consumption fund as a proportion of national income has increased.

Growth in wages in industry, construction, and other production sectors has outpaced the increase in labor productivity.

Agricultural

Grain Crop, Cotton Figures Reported

PM0911145588 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Nov 88 p 1

[TASS reports under the general heading "Into the Motherland's Granaries"]

[Excerpts] Kirovograd, 5 Nov—Grain growers in Kirovograd Oblast met the plan for grain sales to the state on the eve of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Some 1,255,000 tonnes of grain crops have been poured into the motherland's granaries. Sixty-three percent of the wheat sold was of strong and valuable varieties. [passage omitted]

Frunze, 5 Nov—The last combines have left the grain fields of Kirghizia. The farmers have completed their above-plan grain sales to the state. Some 300,000 tonnes have been delivered to the granaries. [passage omitted]

Ashkhabad, 5 Nov—A great labor victory was won by the farmers of Turkmenistan on the eve of the 71st anniversary of the Great October revolution. Since the season began 1.28 million tonnes of cotton in excess of pledges have been delivered to reception centers. Around 420,000 tonnes of this is very valuable, fine-fibered raw cotton.

Agricultural Developments for 5-8 Nov

LD1011023088 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 5-8 November GMT. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 November

Winter crop sowing has been completed in Kashka-Darya Oblast, Uzbekistan. Wheat and barley have been sown on an area exceeding 200,000 hectares. (0100)

Kirovograd Oblast has fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state with 1,255,000 tonnes being sold. Sixty-three percent of the wheat was of valuable and strong varieties. The farms are still selling wheat to the state. (1200)

The USSR State Agricultural Committee reports that about 8.2 million tonnes of cotton have been received at procurement points. In Uzbekistan over 5 million tonnes of cotton have been harvested. (1200)

Kirgiz farmers fulfilled planned grain crop sales to the state today. They have delivered 300,000 tonnes. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1457)

Since the start of the season, Turkmenia has provided 1.28 million tonnes of cotton, which is above plan. About 420,000 tonnes of this cotton is of the most valuable fine-fibered variety. This is the largest amount ever harvested by the beginning of November. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1457)

6 November

Sowing of winter crops has been completed in Kirghizia. Wheat and barley have been sown on over 240,000 hectares. Autumn plowing on over 400,000 hectares is also drawing to a close. (0304)

Farmers in Kazakhstan have practically completed all field work for this fall. Almost 30 million hectares of grain, feed, and commercial crops have been harvested. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes are summing up preliminary results. For many of them, especially where lease contracting has been introduced, the present year is ending profitably, but the republic as a whole is greatly in debt to the state with regard to the production and sale of grain. Only 5 of 17 oblasts fulfilled this year's plan. An analysis of the work done on the best farms shows that the main reason for lagging behind is not the vagaries of weather, which people are especially ready to blame, but the low standard of farming, the poor organization of labor, and a failure to appreciate the strength of lease relations. (1200)

Farms in North Osetia have supplied 100,000 tonnes of corn to nine reception centers, exceeding the state order by 5,000 tonnes. (1400)

7 November

Today farmers of Karakalpak ASSR baled the last of the 360,000 tonnes of cotton planned for this harvest. (1200)

8 November

No fileworthy items.